

## Egypt's new parliament sworn in

CAIRO (R) — Members of Egypt's new 458-seat People's Assembly took oaths of office Saturday and elected Rifat Mahgoub, former dean of the faculty of political science at Cairo University, as speaker of parliament. Parliamentary sources said Mahgoub, a member of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), was elected by 384 votes out of 450, with the opposition Wafd Party casting blank ballots. He was the only candidate. In general elections last month, the NDP won 390 seats in the assembly to the Wafd's 58. An additional 10 members were appointed by President Hosni Mubarak earlier this week. Mr. Mahgoub, who was a leading figure in the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party throughout much of the sixties and seventies, pledged to maintain neutrality between the NDP and opposition blocs.

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## Iran demands return of defectors

LONDON (R) — Tehran Saturday repeated its demand for the return of four Iranians who sought political asylum in France on arrival there last Tuesday in a plane flown from Iran. The Iranian news agency IRNA, received here, said the French charge d'affaires in Tehran was summoned again to the Iranian Foreign Ministry and urged to arrange their return in accordance with Franco-Iranian agreements on the extradition of criminals. The French official was first called to the ministry on Wednesday to receive an Iranian protest, the day after the four flew in to Nice airport with four passengers who asked to return to Tehran. French sources have said the aircraft, a Fokker-27 flown out of Iran on Friday last week, is an Iranian navy plane and that the four seeking asylum were an air traffic controller and three military men.

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## SWAPO says 94 S.Africans killed

LISBON (AP) — Black nationalist guerrillas fighting for the independence of Namibia (South West Africa) said Saturday they killed 94 South African troops in two months of fighting earlier this year, the official Angolan news agency Angop reported. The agency quoted from a statement issued in the Angolan capital, Luanda, by the South West African Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) that said its guerrillas killed 74 South African soldiers between Feb. 11 and 25. During the same period, SWAPO forces shot down a South African military helicopter, destroyed 14 trucks and captured a radio post and several 60-mm mortars, the agency said.

## Turner to take office on June 30

OTTAWA (R) — New Liberal Party leader John Turner said Friday he would be sworn in as Canada's 17th prime minister on June 30. Mr. Turner, 55, told a press conference he would name his cabinet on the same day. It is expected to be much smaller than the present 37-member government of retiring Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

## British MPs cancel Sri Lankan trip

LONDON (AP) — Two British lawmakers Saturday cancelled a planned trip to Sri Lanka to investigate reported violations of human rights but one of them said he would bring up the issue of the visit with Sri Lankan President J. R. Jayawardene in London next week. Conservative Member of Parliament Harry Greenwood and Labour Member of Parliament Dave Nellist had planned to leave Saturday, but Mr. Nellist said Sri Lanka has refused to guarantee that they would be allowed into the Indian Ocean island country.

## Polisario claims new attack

PARIS (R) — The Polisario Western Saharan guerrillas said Saturday that they killed 19 Moroccan troops behind the kingdom's defences last Thursday. The Algerian news agency APS, monitored here, quoted a Polisario statement as saying its guerrillas attacked Rarmia, behind the defensive wall Morocco has built in the Western Sahara, and also wounded 19 Moroccans. Morocco has extended the wall by 1,000 kilometres south of Rabat in a continued effort to shut the Polisario out of the disputed territories.

## 42 killed in Kerala rains

NEW DELHI (AP) — At least 42 people were killed, 274 villages flooded and property worth 50 million rupees (\$5 million) destroyed in torrential rains this month in the southern Indian state of Kerala, a state official announced Saturday. Kerala Education Minister T. M. Jacob said more than 2,200 homes were wrecked in monsoon-caused earthslides. Meanwhile, hundreds of villages remained submerged in the northeastern Indian states of Bihar and Assam, the United News of India reported.

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## Ar ny chief replaced • Ports to re-open soon

# Beirut announces new security plan

BIKFAYA, Lebanon (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rashid Karami's national coalition government reshuffled the command of Lebanon's fractured army Saturday and announced agreement on a security plan to reunite war-divided Beirut and open its port and airport.

Mr. Karami made the declaration with tears welling in his eyes over the death of his mother in a Beirut hospital while he attended the crucial government meeting at this mountain resort town.

The cabinet decisions were tensely awaited by a nation plagued with a nine-year civil war that claimed more than 60,000 lives. Rightist and leftist radio stations alike said the security plans could be a genuine turning point if they were pulled off.

Perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the significance of the government moves was Mr. Karami's eulogy of his mother. "It is a strange coincidence of a person's death and a nation's resurrection," he said.

"This is the most difficult day in my life because I have lost my dearest loved one," Mr. Karami began his statement, with tears welling in his eyes.

"Yet it is a day of happiness and good tidings for all the Lebanese because we have reached agreement on security plans, on a new defence law, on a military council, and on creating a state security intelligence department."

The new measures included the appointment of Brigadier Michel Aoun as the new army commander, nomination of a new multi-confessional council to oversee the army command, and security arrangements to restore order in the divided capital.

A new state intelligence agency was also set up and will be headed by a Shi'ite Muslim official.

An optimistic Karami told reporters the package deal between rival leaders in the cabinet meant Beirut would become "a unified capital of a united Lebanon, the country of brotherhood we have always wanted."

Mr. Karami continued the cabinet session despite heavy shelling of the mostly Muslim west Beirut during the morning and the death of his mother in the afternoon.

He said the security plan would do away with the war-scarred "green line" dividing the capital into mostly Christian and mainly Muslim sectors and permit the re-opening of Beirut port and airport which have been closed since February.

Muslim leaders had demanded replacement of army commander General Ibrahim Tannous after his troops fought fierce battles against leftist militias last February.

Like Gen. Tannous, Brig. Aoun is a right-wing Maronite Christian and the most successful military commander in recent battles against the militias.

But Muslim leaders agreed to his appointment, which right-wing Christians demanded, when President Amin Gemayel agreed to appoint the military council giving Muslims a greater say in controlling the army.

The reforms also revised decrees which last year placed the army under direct presidential control and gave Gen. Tannous sweeping powers to fight the militias.

Brig. Aoun, the new commander, will carry out his duties in co-operation with the new military council, which is subordinated to Defence Minister Adel Ossseiran, a Shi'ite.

The reforms are a first step towards reintegrating army units on the ground before they take over the streets from the militias.

Before the cabinet session began, mortar attacks killed one person and wounded 45 others in the capital.

Police said the hostilities for a 10-hour closure of the mid-city museum crossing, the only open gateway between Beirut's eastern and western sectors.

Police said they closed the crossing for the safety of civilians.

Beirut Radio reported shells slamming into several areas of west Beirut and the Shi'ite Muslim southern suburbs.

Shells landed around the complex of government buildings that includes the prime minister's office and the central bank.

It followed a day in which newspapers said three people were killed and at least five wounded during factional clashes.

Despite the violence Saturday, most of the cabinet ministers arrived for the session. One minister was reported sick and another was out of the country.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio of the right-wing Christian Falangist Party hailed the cabinet accord as a possible turning point for Lebanon.

"The cabinet decisions today may constitute a historic turning point in the Lebanese crisis," it said.

Sources in the two main leftist militias — the Shi'ite Amal movement and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party — expressed satisfaction with the cabinet move.

They told Reuters they expected it would lead to the withdrawal of armed men and weapons from the city.

Police had said earlier that Mr. Loitenbauer was found dead in his car outside his apartment in the Sakiet Al-Janzir neighbourhood of west Beirut.



Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami (left) Shi'ite militia leader and Minister of State for South Lebanon Nabih Berri (right) and Defence Minister Adel Ossseiran aboard a helicopter that transported them to the cabinet meeting Saturday at the presidential palace at Bkfaya (AP wirephoto)

## Austrian consul killed, Libyan diplomat kidnapped in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Austrian Consul Gerhard Loitenbauer died in hospital Saturday after being shot outside his west Beirut apartment, police said.

Simultaneously, a senior Libyan diplomat was kidnapped from a west Beirut hotel, police added.

Mr. Loitenbauer and his wife were parking their car when a gunman approached and shot him once, police said. The apartment concierge rushed Mr. Loitenbauer to American University Hospital, where he later died, they added.

Police had said earlier that Mr. Loitenbauer was found dead in his car outside his apartment in the Sakiet Al-Janzir neighbourhood of west Beirut.

But a spokesman later said the gunman escaped in Mr. Loitenbauer's car, and no further information was available. The consul's wife was not injured.

The Associated Press quoted a doctor who examined the body of Mr. Loitenbauer as saying the diplomat appeared to be "about 50". He said that a woman who identified herself as Mr. Loitenbauer's wife said the couple had been confronted by armed men in the Verdun neighbourhood in west Beirut.

The doctor said that the woman

told him the men shot her husband, then drove off in the couple's car.

Embassy officials could not be reached for comment.

Witnesses at the scene and police said they were not able to identify which of the several militia groups active in the area had been involved. They said the couple had been driving a white BMW.

Police said they had no information about Mr. Moughrabi's kidnappers or where he had been taken.

The murder and the kidnapping did not appear to be related, and hospital officials and police said they believed car theft, and not a political motive, was behind the shooting of the Austrian diplomat.

Mr. Moughrabi was a senior member of the Libyan "popular bureau of Arab brotherhood," the name for its diplomatic mission in Lebanon. He joined the mission in November 1980.

Police said Mr. Moughrabi had been sitting in the lobby of the hotel when the gunmen entered and demanded that he leave with them. The police said three cars with armed men inside waited in the street outside the hotel.

An embassy source, who was not identified, told police that discrete inquiries had been made

about the envoy's fate and that the embassy had been told he was alive and safe and that "the issue will be resolved within the next 24 hours."

There has been a furor worldwide over Libyan diplomats since the incident in late April in which shots fired from the Libyan diplomatic headquarters in London killed a British policewoman and injured several people who had been protesting against Libyan policies. Britain severed relations with Libya after the incident.

Lebanon has experienced turbulent diplomatic relations with Libya since May 1983, when Libya ousted Lebanese Ambassador Nizar Farhat in protest over Lebanon's signing of a troop withdrawal accord with Israel earlier that month.

Last November, President Amin Gemayel froze diplomatic relations when Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi refused his request to withdraw an estimated 450 Libyan troops from eastern Lebanon.

But on May 20 relations thawed when Col. Qadhafi asked Mr. Farhat to return to Tripoli two months after Lebanon abrogated the accord with Israel.

## PLO factions resume talks in Aden

ADEN (R) — Delegates from the rival factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) began fresh talks here Saturday aimed at ending the split within the organisation.

Officials said the talks followed delegates' consultations with their respective leaders since five days of inconclusive talks earlier this month, also in Aden.

The talks, under joint mediation efforts by South Yemen and Algeria, are attended by the Fatah movement, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party (PCP) and the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).

Deputy chief of the DFLP Yasser Abd Rabbo said in Damascus this month that there would be soon be an "historical declaration" to end the PLO split.

"We are confident our next meeting will lead to an historic declaration that will open the way for a new phase to restore PLO unity," he said.

Fatah leader and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was forced out of northern Lebanon last year by Syrian-backed PLO commanders opposed to his policies.

And the feuding among PLO groups worsened with a visit last December by Mr. Arafat to Egypt, ostracised by most Arab states for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The visit drew sharp criticism from radical Arab states and PLO factions opposed to any Palestinian overtures to Egypt before it renounced its 1979 treaty with the Jewish state.

The talks which opened Saturday in Aden are in a series of meetings which began in Algiers in April.

The Fatah delegation to the talks is headed by Khalil Al Wazir, deputy commander of PLO forces, who expressed optimism last week that the meetings would produce an "organisational and political" agreement over various issues.

## Reagan successful with 're-arm America' campaign

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Congress this week approved almost all of President Reagan's arms requests for 1985, with the exception of the controversial MX missile.

In his military funding bill, Mr. Reagan asked for \$291 billion to counter what he termed continued rapid Soviet military growth.

The Senate approved that figure last Thursday. But the House of Representatives passed a \$284 billion measure on June 1 and a conference committee will now try to reconcile the two.

The future of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile is the main point of contention between the Republican-controlled Senate and the Democratic-controlled House.

Mr. Reagan asked for money for 40 of the powerful MX missiles. But the Senate approved 21, the

same number as this year, and the Representatives voted funds for 15, which would be released only after another congressional vote next April if no progress has been made by then in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

Otherwise, Mr. Reagan got almost everything he wanted.

The house bill, providing for a six per cent increase in defence spending after inflation, would slightly slow Mr. Reagan's plan to "re-arm America."

The Senate version calls for seven per cent, an amount the White House accepted after congressional leaders said its original proposal for nearly twice that much would not pass.

Included in the Senate bill is money for 34 B-1 strategic bombers, research on Mr. Reagan's "star wars" anti-missile defence, another Trident strategic missile

submarine and more new ships in the administration's drive for a 600-ship navy.

There is also money for virtually all other conventional arms Mr. Reagan wanted including M-1 tanks, armoured personnel carriers, air defence missiles and munitions.

The two versions of the bill were similar in these areas.

Thrown into the debate on the Senate bill was a move to withdraw 90,000 U.S. troops from Europe unless European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) spend more on their own defences.

But heavy lobbying by Mr. Reagan, senior administration aides and officials of several allied governments produced enough votes to kill the move.

The house also approved freezes on testing anti-satellite

(ASAT) weapons and deploying sea-launched cruise missiles, a new U.S. weapon, provided Moscow freezes its programmes.

The Senate bill permits cruise deployment and ASAT testing, but calls for U.S.-Soviet negotiations on banning both systems.

Deployment of the sea-launched cruise was to begin this month, but the navy is now waiting for the results of the Senate-house conference committee, which meets next week.

But the Senate and house agreed on nerve gas, with both bodies rejecting for the third year in a row Mr. Reagan's proposal to begin procuring new chemical warfare weapons.

U.S. production of chemical weapons ended in 1969.

Senate passes war bill, shouts peace, page 4

## Vietnam stages partial withdrawal from Kampuchea

HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam (AP) — A military convoy of some 3,000 soldiers arrived here Saturday after a day-long journey from the battlefields of western Kampuchea in what Vietnamese officials said was part of a planned partial withdrawal of its troops.

Vietnam says the withdrawal is the third in three years and will, by the end of June, bring out of Kampuchea about 10,000 of its occupation troops, which Western estimates put at 150,000 to 170,000.

Officials here have hailed the move as evidence of vastly improved security in Kampuchea.

Since its 1979 invasion of its neighbour to the west, Hanoi has been trying to stamp out a gue-

rilla force of up to 50,000 led by Kampuchea's former rulers — the communist Khmer Rouge. Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, leader of the Khmer National People's Liberation Front.

Hanoi's invasion toppled the Khmer Rouge.

In an interview, Vietnamese Ambassador to Cambodia Ngo Dien said Vietnam can gradually withdraw its forces since the Kampuchean Heng Samrin army has grown increasingly strong.

He also strongly rejected charges that the withdrawals were troop rotations. "You think we are doing this for a bluff?" he said. "We are doing what we planned. The situation in Kampuchea is improving and everybody sees it."

Foreign journalists invited to witness the ceremonies on the route from Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City saw about 50 Vietnamese military troops and jeeps carrying the troops.

Vietnamese soldiers waving Vietnamese and Kampuchean flags also hauled home half a dozen small pieces of artillery while a similar number of armoured personnel carriers tagged behind.

The convoy left Phnom Penh at 7:30 a.m. (1430 GMT) in light rain and arrived here at 5 p.m. (0000 GMT) in humid sunshine.

Several thousand people, including uniformed schoolchildren waving flags, lined Phnom Penh's

broad boulevards to see the troops off on their 245-kilometre narrow road to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly known as Saigon.

Ten of thousands more Kampuchean cheerleaders crossed the border into Moc Bai village of Tay Ninh Province. Ho Chi Minh City was to hold welcoming ceremonies for the returning troops Sunday after they stay overnight at a nearby air base.

Kampuchean officials in Phnom Penh told reporters that many villages in northwestern Kampuchea have formed their own self-defence units and no longer need the Vietnamese to protect them from the Khmer Rouge.



# France ready to play role between Lebanon, Israel

BEIRUT (R) — France is ready to play a bridging role between Lebanon and Israel to facilitate agreement on security arrangements for South Lebanon, French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson was quoted Saturday as saying.

He was quoted as saying in an interview with the Beirut newspaper An Nahar: "We are ready to facilitate dialogue and meetings between the concerned parties..."

"We have good relations with Lebanon and Syria, and even with Israel, which enable us to narrow the gap."

Interviewed in Moscow as he accompanied President Francois Mitterrand in the Soviet capital, he said however that Lebanon must first settle its current problems and "speak with one voice."

France could only play a role after Israel's July 23 general elections, he added.

"The current stage is not convenient because of the Israeli elections. Nothing is possible on this level before these elections," Mr. Cheysson was quoted as saying.

France had no intention of mediating because "we do not want a role similar to that of the United States in the Khalde negotiations."

This was a reference to Israel's U.S.-mediated troop withdrawal accord with Lebanon of May 1983, which was annulled by Lebanon in March because it gave Israel policing rights in the south

after withdrawing.

Agreement with Lebanon on security measures to prevent cross-border guerrilla raids is an Israeli prerequisite for withdrawing from the south.

The Beirut government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami is ready to grant such security guarantees, with Syrian approval, but cannot agree with Israel on how to negotiate.

Mr. Karami refuses direct talks and the Israelis decline mediation. Washington has refused to mediate and Lebanese approaches to the U.N. have brought no known result.

Shimon Peres, Israel's Labour Party candidate for prime minister, has said Israel could pull out of South Lebanon within months if his party ousted Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Coalition in next month's elections.

Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon and its prolonged occupation of the south of the country have so far not figured prominently in the election campaign. But in interviews on Army Radio Saturday, Mr. Arens and Mr. Rabin outlined their ideas for settling what has become the Jewish state's most controversial war, in which 583 Israelis have been killed.

"We are in the process of withdrawing the Israeli army from Lebanon," said Mr. Arens. "The less talk there is about our having to leave — to leave quickly and set a withdrawal date — the easier it will be for us to make the arrangements which will allow us to withdraw."

Mr. Rabin agreed with Mr. Arens that the Beirut government and the regular Lebanese army were unable to prevent Palestinian commandos from returning to South Lebanon to launch attacks against Israel.

He said Israel should continue to build up the predominantly Christian militia known as the "South Lebanese Army" (SLA). At the same time, it should seek an enlarged role for U.N. troops in the south while retaining the option of sending Israeli forces back across the border.

"We have to seek, via the United States and the U.N., to reach an agreement whereby the Israeli army will withdraw on condition that UNIFIL (U.N. Interim Forces in Lebanon) will fill its role," Mr. Rabin said.

"There is a possibility for such an agreement, and after it is reached, we can withdraw within six to nine months," he added.

Mr. Arens quoted Gen. Antoine Lahd, commander of the SLA, which is trained and supplied by Israel, as saying talk of an Israeli pullback harmed efforts to strengthen his forces.

Mr. Arens indicated that he believed it was possible to reach an agreement with Syria in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, where Israeli and Syrian troops are separated by a narrow no-man's-land.

"But the same applies to the Syrians," he said. "The less we talk about the need to reach an agreement, the easier it will be."

## Arens rejects calls for Lebanon withdrawal

TEL AVIV (R) — Defence Minister Moshe Arens Saturday rejected calls for Israel to cool speculation about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, saying public discussion of a pull-out only harmed efforts to secure Israel's northern border.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the opposition Labour Party's candidate for defence minister in next month's election, said Israeli troops could be withdrawn within six to nine months of an agreement to expand the role of United Nations forces in South Lebanon.

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## Gulf council military chiefs discuss strategy

KUWAIT (R) — Chiefs of staff of the six member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council, meeting in Riyadh Saturday, were expected to draw up a unified military strategy to help protect Gulf security, Kuwaiti officials said.

They described the meeting as perhaps the most important of its kind so far, following an escalation in the Iran-Iraq war with attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers.

The officials told Reuters the military chiefs were also expected to discuss possible formation of a "unified force" to defend the Gulf area and achieve a maximum degree of co-ordination between the council members.

The three-year-old council, formed to co-ordinate defence and economic policies, groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Bahrain and Qatar.

Defence links to be discussed Saturday were expected to cover information collected by Saudi-based radar surveillance aircraft monitoring foreign military movements in the area, the officials said.

They said the military chiefs would also consider the possibility of providing air cover for oil tankers plying the Gulf and creation of a joint operations room for the rapid exchange of information.

A senior Kuwaiti military source told Reuters the chiefs would discuss holding joint military exercises in the near future and providing armies of the member states with sophisticated weapons.

Kuwait's Defence Minister, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, is due to go to Moscow next month to seek advanced Soviet weaponry after Washington turned down a Kuwaiti request for Stinger anti-aircraft missiles which have been supplied to Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Abdul Aziz Hussein, told reporters on Thursday that "world markets are open for us and we can buy weapons from countries other than America."

In Qatar, meanwhile, Qatari State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Ahmad Ibn Seif Al Thani, was quoted as saying the Gulf council member states rejected any foreign intervention in the area.

In an interview with the daily newspaper Al Raya, Sheikh Ahmad said: "We do not want any country to interfere in our internal affairs and we are capable of defending ourselves."

Asked if he believed the Soviet Union would remain passive if the United States intervened in the region, Sheikh Ahmad, currently chairman of the council's Committee of Foreign Ministers, said such a move could trigger counter-intervention and turn the region into an arena for international rivalry and foreign fleets.

Council members, he said, were trying their best through quiet diplomacy to contain the 45-month-old Iran-Iraq war and bring it to an end.

Sheikh Ahmad added that the council members would again resort to the U.N. Security Council for action if navigation in the Gulf were threatened.

He described a recent Security Council resolution on attacks against shipping which implicitly criticised Iran as "positive and adequate."

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Council members, he said, were trying their best through quiet diplomacy to contain the 45-month-old Iran-Iraq war and bring it to an end.

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Washington turned down a Kuwaiti request for Stinger anti-aircraft missiles which have been supplied to Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Abdul Aziz Hussein, told reporters on Thursday that "world markets are open for us and we can buy weapons from countries other than America."

In Qatar, meanwhile, Qatari State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Ahmad Ibn Seif Al Thani, was quoted as saying the Gulf council member states rejected any foreign intervention in the area.

In an interview with the daily newspaper Al Raya, Sheikh Ahmad said: "We do not want any country to interfere in our internal affairs and we are capable of defending ourselves."

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## Awqaf minister gives Haj details

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Daoudieh announced Saturday that 3,000 people from the occupied territories will perform this year's pilgrimage to Mecca.

He said that women from the two banks will be allowed to perform the pilgrimage only if they are accompanied by a man from their family.

The minister was speaking at a press conference at which he explained the regulations to be followed during this year's pilgrimage, the duty to be paid to the

ministry and other matters concerning transport, accommodation, expenses and facilities in Saudi Arabia.

According to the regulations, pilgrims can start registering at the Ministry of Awqaf Sunday, and registration will continue until July 24.

Mr. Daoudieh said that the ministry will charge every pilgrim JD 11.8 to pay the expenses of the pilgrimage missions accompanying them to and from the holy places, and for access to rest-houses and stays in the pilgrim towns.

The ministry has also overcome problems which last year's pilgrims had to endure and is doing everything it can to facilitate the pilgrim's visit, the minister added.

The minister explained that arrangements have been made to transport the pilgrims, and gave details about the fares by bus, plane and car, but he said that pilgrims will not be allowed to travel by trucks.

The vehicles which transport the pilgrims should carry special permits and must be in good condition, he added.



The official logo for the third Jerash Festival

## Jordan invited to Arab parliament talks in Syria

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Saturday received an invitation to take part in a meeting of the heads of parliaments in the Arab World due to be held in Damascus in July.

The Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman handed the invitation to Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayed at the latter's office.

The invitation, which came from the speaker of Syria's People's Council, Mahmoud Al Zoubi, said that the two-day meeting will open on July 16.

A Lower House of Parliament spokesman said that the meeting will discuss a number of issues

which will include ways of boosting the activities of the Arab parliamentary delegations at the 72nd meeting of the inter-parliamentary meeting due to be held in Geneva in September, and subjects which the Arab delegations want to place on the agenda of the Geneva meeting which will call on the United Nations to intensify its efforts to settle the Middle East problems.

Mr. Fayed later received in his office Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Buwari, the secretary-general of the Arab Parliamentary Union.

They reviewed the agenda of the Damascus meeting together.

## Cabinet to aid safety campaign

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has agreed to allocate the sum of JD 115,422 to 16 municipalities and four village councils in the country to support their budgets especially to improve local cleanliness and public safety fields, according to Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi.

Apart from this sum, the Irbid Municipality will receive JD 15,000 while the rest will go to municipality and village councils in Karak, Salt, Zarqa, Ajloun, Tafila, Mafraq, Ramtha, Jerash, Madaba, Russeifa, Wadi Mousa, North Shouneh, South Shouneh, Shoubak, North Azraq and South Azraq.

## Handicapped centres near completion

AMMAN (Petra) — Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF) has completed construction work on three centres for the handicapped, while it has also finished 90 per cent and 80 per cent of the construction work on two other centres, the QAJWF annual report for the year 1983 has announced.

One of the completed centres is the Al Rajaa Centre for the Hearing Impaired in Yajouz, near Zarqa. The centre can accommodate 100 children aged four-12.

It consists of a kindergarten, an elementary school, a speech therapy unit, an administration office, a multi-purpose room and a cafeteria, the report also said.

Another centre for the teaching and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped was constructed in Irbid. The institution, which is called the Yarmouk Centre, will benefit 100 children aged between six and 18.

It comprises an elementary school, vocational training unit, physiotherapy unit, a cafeteria and an administration office.

The Mu'ta centre for special education in Ader near Karak can provide services for 60 children aged between five and 12. About 90 per cent of the work on the Amman Centre for the

Physically Handicapped in Wadi Seer has been completed. Once the construction work is completed, the report said, it will accommodate 150 children aged between six and 18.

The centre will consist of an elementary school, three vocational training units, a physiotherapy unit, a boarding residence, an administration office and a cafeteria.

The centre, the report added, will provide educational, rehabilitation, social, health and recreational services.

Eighty per cent of the work in the basic social services centres in Madaba, Muleih, Ma'an and Hus-

ban has been completed.

Once the centres are fully completed, they will provide social, health and mother and child health care services.

The QAJWF has financed various projects aimed at improving the performance of the welfare societies and to hold training courses for administrators and teachers in the kindergartens and the centres for the mentally handicapped.

It also publishes studies about the major development issues in Jordan, the handicapped and the technical teams working on them, in addition to studies about the handicapped in Jordan.

## Court sentences two for firearm offences

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Zuhair Mahmoud Sa'ed Al Saleh to 15 years imprisonment with hard labour for planning to commit crimes and to rob people using fire arms.

Abdullah Mohammad Al Sayed was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour on a similar charge.

The military court has sentenced Khaled Bakhit Abed

Rabab'a to two months imprisonment with a JD 10 fine for offering a bribe to a government employee to perform an illegal work.

Another citizen Yousef Mahmoud Abdul Fattah has been fined JD 60 by the court for violating the Ministry of Supply regulations.

The military governor has endorsed the sentences.

## Ghanma Residence, a slice of history from 1927

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The villa known as the Ghanma Residence, situated just off the Haouz Circle in Jabal El Weibdeh, is another extremely interesting example of the type of houses being built in Amman in the 1920's and 1930's. It was for this reason that Dr. Taleb Rifai chose the house as one of the buildings his second year architectural students at the University of Jordan should survey as one of their projects. The comprehensive and well executed drawings they produced are the ones forming the basis of this series in the Jordan Times featuring some of the old houses of downtown Amman.

The Ghanma Residence, unlike many of the other houses the students surveyed which had had several changes of occupants and usage, is fairly unique in that not only the same family who built the house still live there but the original 1930's furniture, especially imported from Belgium, is still being used. The students — Lami Abdul Hamid, Mohad Ali Yehnan, Ruba Kana'an, Sari Jarar, Shorouq Hamdan and Suha Al-Khatib — whose task it was to measure and draw the house, an exercise devised not only to improve their draughtsmanship but to create in them an awareness of the charm and character of these early Amman buildings, were intrigued by the old armchairs, the dressing tables and the lamps (pieces now much sought after in

the west as antiques) and impressed by the mint condition in which they and the house had been kept by the remaining members of the Ghanma family — two, now quite elderly, sisters.

Designed by Rushdi Bake, an architect from Jerusalem, the Ghanma Residence was completed in 1927. Its most striking feature is its front porch, made grand and imposing by its four Jerusalem crafted columns with their corinthian capitals, which draw the visitor up the stairs through the garden into its portals. Subtle changes in the treatment of the stone — the smoother 'musemm' type of dressing is used for the stones around the recessed door, while the rougher 'tubsi' is employed for the external walls, — along with the flying capitals tucked underneath the canopy help to demarcate the transition from outside to inside.

The rest of the house, compared to this ornate entrance, is relatively simple, its rough walls punctuated only by shuttered windows framed by gentle unobtrusive segmental arches. The traditional plan of rooms so often found in these older houses prevails inside. Evolved from classical origins this symmetrical design consists of the large central living room off which all the other rooms — four bedrooms, a guest room and a kitchen — open. It is doubtful if many people would be happy with this kind of plan now, but in those days this was the accepted way of living — a very

communal sort of life in which all the action, all the comings and goings was carried out in this 'liwan', this dominating centre of the house.

The Ghanma Residence up until the time being has been kept in perfect order, but the future of the house is now in some doubt. Besides being full of sad memories for the two remaining sisters

they also find the old place difficult to keep clean — the central hall structure means the dust penetrates everywhere — and understandably they would like to retire to an easier modern flat in Abdoun.

Already the garden, which according to the sisters was once a showpiece at which people used to come and look, is now much

neglected. If the Ghanma sisters move the rest of the house will probably follow in the same way, thus heralding the end of the Ghanma Residence as it is now, which with its original furniture, doors, and fireplace is a little piece of history documenting perfectly how a typical middle class Arab family lived in Amman in the 1920's and 1930's.



Perspective of the Ghanma Residence situated just off the Haouz Circle in Jabal El Weibdeh (J.T. file photo)

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## AQABA RAILWAY CORPORATION

INVITATION TO TENDER  
Tender No. 8/84

Aqaba Railway Corporation announces the invitation to tender for supply of fish plates with bolts and nuts for S-34, S-30 and S-33 rails.

Tender documents are available on payment of non-refundable fee of JD 20 from the Aqaba Railway Corporation Office in Ma'an.

The closing date for submission of tender is 12:00 hrs local time Sunday Aug. 12, 1984.

Sahel Hamzeh  
Director General

## TENDER NOTICE

The Directorate of Projects/Ministry of Education announces the issuing of the following tenders which are part of the third educational project sponsored by the World Bank.

Tender	No
Egg laying house	35
Food processing lab & dairy	36

Interested bidders are invited to collect documents from the procurement section at the Directorate of Projects starting 23rd of June against the payment of JD 5 or U.S.\$15 for each package.

Closing date will be 10.00 a.m., Aug. 14, 1984.

Director of Projects,  
Barakat Al Tarawneh

## AQABA RAILWAY CORPORATION

## INVITATION TO TENDER

Aqaba Railway Corporation announces the invitation to tender for supply of Permanent Way Machinery and Equipments.

Tender documents are available on payment of non-refundable fees as indicated below from the Aqaba Railway Corporation Office in Ma'an.

The closing date for submission of Tender is 12:00 hours local time Sunday Aug. 12, 1984.

1. Tender No. 9/84 Small machinery for track work viz. Rail cutting machine, rail drilling machine etc.  
JD 30
2. Tender No. 10/84 Rail bending machine, track laying rollers, rail movers, wagon movers, rail carrying tongs etc.  
JD 20

Sahel Hamzeh  
Director General

## Twelve Arab, foreign folk troupes to star Preparations announced for third Jerash Festival

AMMAN (J.T.) — More than 12 Arab and foreign folk troupes will take part in the third Jerash Festival this summer, in addition to permanent exhibits that will be mounted at the festival's site, according to Dr. Adnan Badran, chairman of the festival's committee.

He told Al Rai newspaper that folk troupes from Iraq, Oman, Morocco, the Soviet Union, China, France, Pakistan, the United States, West Germany, Bulgaria and Sierra Leone will present performances at the festival which will be formally opened on August 16.

He said that Oman, the Soviet Union, West Germany and Jordan will hold exhibits of national handicrafts at the festival which will end on August 31.

The local folk troupes will represent all governorates in Jordan and these will present comedies,

children's plays and other events, Dr. Badran announced.

Local music bands together with those from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University will play, and prominent poets from Iraq, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon and Jordan will recite verses to the audience, Dr. Badran pointed out.

## Book exhibitions

In addition, Dr. Badran said, book exhibitions from various nations will be set up and these will be offered for sale at greatly reduced prices.

Dr. Badran said that the committee has adopted several measures to facilitate the arrival of visitors and their entry into the festival site, which is located within the archaeological ruins of the Graeco-Roman city.

This year, he said, there will be no buses to transport the visitors, but they will be allowed to come by car and will only have to cross a small distance from the car park to the site on foot.

The festival will be surrounded by a barbed wire fence, Dr. Badran added, after the events last year when many people scaled the fence and gained free admission.

The committee has signed a contract with a local hotel to put up the visiting troupes and has started printing booklets and posters to publicise the festival, Dr. Badran said.

## Profits spur investment in shipping firm

By Leila Deeb  
Renter

AMMAN — Jordan's small, fledgling shipping line has reaped modest profits for the third successive year, in the wake of the

Iraq-Iran war which forced the closure of Iraqi Gulf ports shortly after the conflict began in September 1980.

The good business results have apparently spurred the authorities to develop Jordan National Shipping Lines Limited (JNSL) as an addition source of valuable foreign exchange.

The government, which has a stake of about 75 per cent in the company, last month asked all ministries and Jordanian traders to use JNSL ships when importing or exporting goods.

The JNSL board is studying plans to expand operations, which may include buying more ships to boost JNSL's existing fleet of four vessels operating in an international pool, acting General Manager Yasser Al Tal told Reuters.

Profits generated by JNSL, which began operations four years ago with a capital of JD 7 million (\$18.4 million) are small but significant for Jordan.

Last year, JNSL made a profit

of JD 685,000 compared with profits of JD 590,000 in 1981 and JD 1.1 million in 1982.

JNSL recently bought two 22,000 tonne bulk carriers in a joint venture with a Norwegian maritime group A/S Kristian Jensens Rederi, which are expected to be used to ship Jordan's main exports of potash, phosphates and fertilizer.

Mr. Tal said the ships were bought with a loan from European banks arranged by the Norwegian firm, which is also providing technical expertise.

JNSL's two other 13,500 tonne general cargo ships, bought from the Kuwait-based United Arab Shipping Company, ply between Northern Europe and Aqaba.

At present, most of the goods brought by these ships to Aqaba are for neighbouring Iraq, which had relied heavily on the port for its imports since its war with Iran closed its Gulf ports. Some goods are also for Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

## Salt Hospital to be used for training of doctors

SALT (J.T.) — The Health Ministry plans to transform the Salt Hospital into a training establishment for doctors and to set up specialised clinics at the hospital where doctors working at the University of Jordan Hospital can practice the treatment of ear, nose and throat and eye patients as well as those suffering from bone complaints.

This was announced here Saturday during a visit to Salt Hospital by Health Minister Kamel Ajlouni, who was accompanied by

university physicians led by Dr. Fuad Al Sayegh, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jordan.

After the visit, the party moved on to South Shunah in the Jordan Valley where they inspected the health centre there.

According to a Health Ministry spokesman, the child and maternity departments of the university's Faculty of Medicine will link up with the Ministry of Health in offering medical services at the Shunah centre.

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# Jordanian Armed Forces — an economic viewpoint

By Fahed Fanek

TWO WEEKS ago, we celebrated the Army's Day. The image of the Jordanian Armed Forces, inside Jordan and abroad, is that of an efficient, disciplined and professional army that has never been involved in politics and government; and that has a military weight that has earned it the respect of friends and enemies alike.

This excellent image has not been acquired through successful publicity campaigns or public relations activity. It has been earned by actual performance, achievements and dedication all through its history of over sixty years; starting after World War I.

As an economist I am not qualified to evaluate the military aspects of our armed forces. Other Arab and foreign experts are more equipped to undertake such a job. I shall

confine myself into pointing out certain economic features of the army's operations.

The first observation to be made is the low cost relative to capabilities. Suffice it to say that the military budget in Jordan does not exceed 2.5 per cent of that of Saudi Arabia's military budget, although the size of the Jordanian Army is not less than that of Saudi Arabia's Armed Forces.

With regard to its size in proportion to the population, our army is very big; perhaps the biggest army in the world in peace time. One out of five of the Jordanian manpower is in uniform. This very high ratio is not matched except by a very limited number of countries, which are military oriented, such as Israel and Vietnam.

Although the direct financial cost of the Jordanian Armed

Forces is low in absolute figures, or relative to the capabilities, size and equipment, yet it is considered very high relative to the limited resources of the Jordanian economy. It absorbs between one fifth to one quarter of the gross national product.

Hence, the Arab financial support to the Jordanian Army is a national necessity, because it stands at the front defence line of the Arab World, as a buffer zone between the Arab oil wealth and the Israeli military machine.

Arab aid is particularly effective in that 2.5 per cent of the military outlays of a rich Arab country can double its budget and capacity, and modernise its arms. The Arab and Jordanian funds allocated to the Jordanian Army are well spent, with high return by all military,

national and economic standards.

The Jordanian Army was always the functional arm of the political leadership, carrying out its decisions and policies. It did not indulge in government and conspiracies, and consequently was not subjected to one purging after another. Like certain Arab armies which were withdrawn from their barracks and training fields to the mess of politics, to find themselves in direct confrontation with their own people, simply to protect officers who imposed themselves as rulers and politicians, heading states, parties or a civilian public administration.

This does not mean that military professionalism has no economical, social and developmental dimensions. Jordan, being limited in human

and financial resources, cannot afford the luxury of keeping idle the human, productive and technical resources of its sizeable army.

The Jordanian Army was always keen on the high standards of training and readiness. The Jordanian soldier holds the weapon in one hand, and carries his productive tools in the other, where and when there are vital jobs or sacrifices that need to be performed.

The Royal Engineering Regiment constructed roads, built bridges, re-furnished antiquities and installed pipes for drinking water.

The Royal Medical Services provided a wide sector of the citizens with the best medical services available in the area.

The military schools graduated thousands of students in all branches of academic

studies; professions and technical skills.

Military housing projects started ahead of all other housing projects, even before and after the creation of the civilian housing corporation.

On the commercial side, the military consumption corporation was a leader in providing the basic commodities at reasonable prices to the army personnel and their families, which form 20 per cent of the population.

The Jordanian Army is not charged with the responsibility of defending the native land only. It is also charged with the duty of participation in the economic and social development in all fields of construction, housing, health services, education, and professional training.

## A sigh of relief

THE ELEVEN Latin American debtor nations who have just finished their two-day meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, have issued proposals that should bring a sigh of relief from bankers and government officials around the world. The eleven Latin American states collectively owe international banks a total of \$350 billion. If you ask how the world's banks allowed themselves to run up such a huge amount of debt to these countries, you ask a good question, which international bankers have some trouble answering with total conviction.

When the banks were awash with cash in the late 1970s, they were just doing their business by lending money to sovereign states. But now that those states are having serious problems repaying their debts on time, the international banking system is wincing at the possibility of some debtor states unilaterally freezing their debt repayments.

The effects of such a move would be devastating to both the health of the international banks and to the confidence that is required to operate the existing global economic system. Manufacturers Hanover Bank said earlier this week that it will not count interest due from Argentina in its second quarter accounts, and thus should report quarterly earnings some 26 per cent, or \$25 million, less than it would otherwise have done. This is quite a large sum, given that we are talking about the effect of one debtor country's position on just one big bank.

Therefore it is heartening to hear the Latin American states announce that they will continue to renegotiate their debts individually, and would seek a dialogue with creditors, instead of forming a confrontationist debtor club and threatening to unilaterally suspend debt repayments.

It is noteworthy that while the Latin American states were meeting, the United States Senate passed a \$291 billion defence budget for fiscal year 1985, which will help keep the American budget deficit for one year in the range of \$200 billion. Of course, America is not Bolivia, and the ability of the United States to borrow is greater than that of the poorer states of the world. But in a more conservative international banking climate, the debt burden of the developing world has to be assessed against the effects on interest rates of the budget deficits of the big industrialised states.

The Latin American borrowers have done well to make their point while not threatening to bring catastrophe upon the heads of the world's bankers.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: New Israeli trick

ISRAELI DEFENCE Minister Moshe Arens has appointed four Arabs to serve as mayors of Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron and Al Bireh, replacing four Israeli army officers who had filled these posts following the ousting of the four cities' elected mayors.

The new move does by no means reflect Israel's concern to see municipalities run in a democratic manner or services improved. It is rather designed to cover for a tactical trick which Israel wishes to play in the occupied territories. It wants to make the world forget about the deposed mayors and to deceive world public opinion into believing that this appointment is a translation of co-operation between the occupiers and the local inhabitants, to draw a wedge in the Palestinian ranks and cause more rifts and so weaken the Palestinian resistance.

In the light of Israel's new measures, the Arabs under Israeli rule should be patient and try to avoid whatever might cause divisions and differences, and the PLO is called on to help in this matter, otherwise the Israelis would succeed in fulfilling their aims. Cohesion among the Palestinians is essential to thwart all Israeli tactics and tricks.

#### Al Dustour: PLO unity essential

AS THE PLO factions meet in South Yemen nowadays to resume a dialogue for ending their differences, hopes rise everywhere especially inside the occupied Arab territories that these factions will after all safeguard the unity of the resistance movement.

Regardless of the conspiracies against the PLO, internal differences should end because the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule have carried on the struggle for liberation since the 1967 occupation. Any tampering with the PLO unity would undoubtedly affect the whole issue and cause harm to the people's struggle.

Despite the various issues the PLO leaders are confronted with and the present international circumstances, they should bear most of the blame for any lack of unity among their forces and for the continuation of differences and divisions. These leaders still have time to overcome the obstacles which impede unity, and they have the opportunity in South Yemen to re-unify the ranks of the various PLO movements if they want the Palestinian struggle to continue to achieve liberation.

The Palestinians inside the occupied Arab territories should not find cause for desperation and frustration but rather hope to continue their steadfastness in the face of Israeli practices. The Arabs in general and the Palestinian people in particular now monitor the current PLO meetings in South Yemen and they would pass their judgement on the results. We hope these meetings will yield fruitful results and will help to enhance the struggle of the Palestinians and their hopes for liberation.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Promising developments

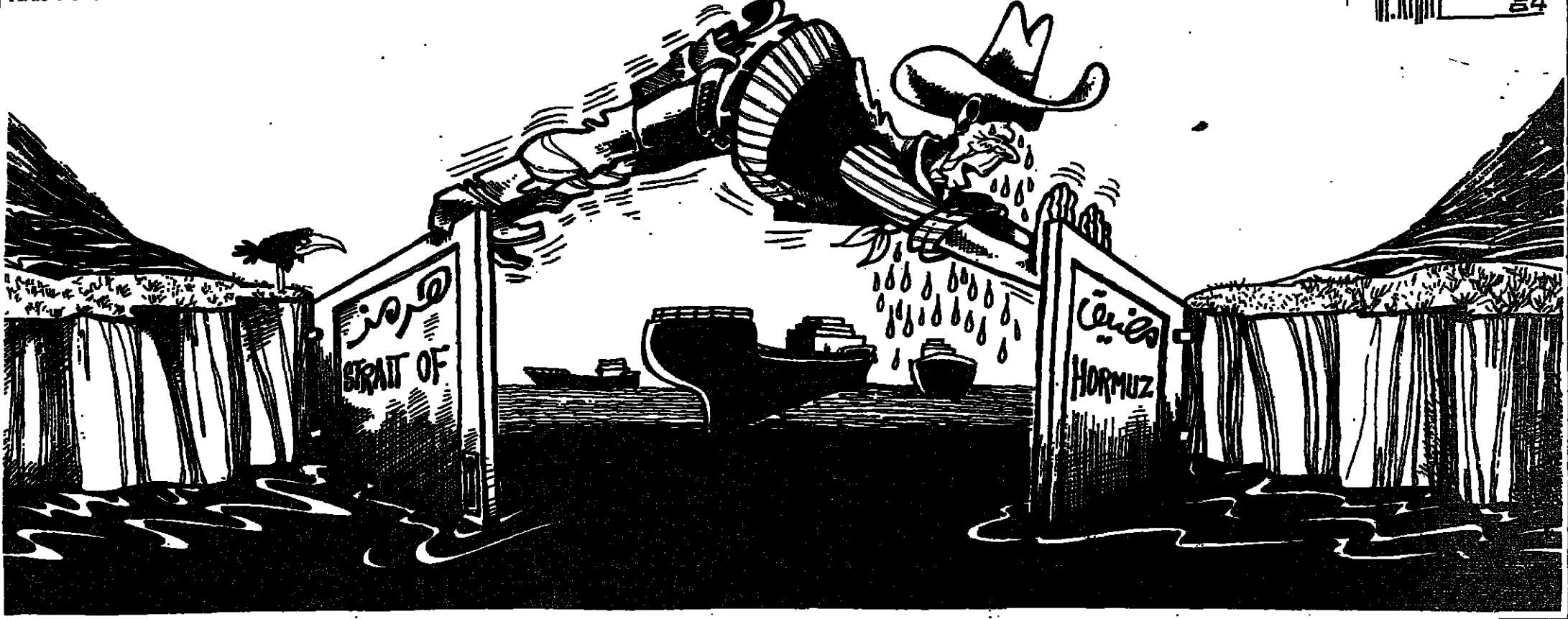
FOLLOWING LONG years of factional fighting in Lebanon, the Lebanese now seem to be yearning for quiet, peace and stability. Statements by their leaders nowadays seem to be full of optimism for a solution to settle all differences and bring about peace to their country.

Of course, Lebanon used to welcome all nationalities and all visitors, but unfortunately that country had been made to bear the sorrowful consequences of playing host to so many people and also later to various armed groups, which fought one another in the past years. Also Lebanon had to face an Israeli invasion and wide scale destruction.

The Lebanese were in dire need of help to end their crisis and their ordeal, but the presence of Israeli occupiers in the South had made this difficult and so did the presence of different factions and groups which received orders from various sources abroad. At present, the Lebanese seem to have woken up and are insisting on saving their country from further ruin.

The recent announcement about a package deal that could be very shortly put into force to end the conflict and bring reforms has aroused hopes in the hearts of all Arabs and especially the Lebanese people who have longed for peace, security and freedom.

#### Arab News



## Iran suffers severe war shortages

By Trevor Wood  
Reuter

TEHRAN — Although the battlefield is far away, life in Tehran is dominated by Iran's war with Iraq.

The conflict, now in its 45th month, has affected everyone, either through the loss of a husband or son at the front or through soaring prices and acute shortages of basic necessities.

But while housewives queue for hours for a piece of meat or butter — often to be turned away as supplies run out — men and boys are still eager to sign up as volunteers to fight the "infidels" across the border.

Grief and hardship has led to grumbling over the time it is taking to end the war, but it has not had any visible effect on Iran's determination to see it through to a finish.

Most of the grumbling focuses on high prices. Petrol has risen threefold since the war began and now costs 30 rials (26 cents) a litre (\$1.18 a gallon).

Rice is as much as 270 rials (\$3) a kilogram and is rationed to 1.5 kilos per person a month.

The price of a soft drink has risen a quarter this year to 20 rials (17 cents), but the deposit on the bottle itself is five times as much.

The government aims to provide a minimum of basic necessities at controlled prices, but even so supplies are not always adequate.

Many people suspect priority is given to poorer areas populated by devout Muslims who provide the Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini with his strongest support.

In more affluent neighbourhoods, where there is too much money chasing too few goods, the government allows a "free market" to operate.

Rationed meat, for example, costs up to 400 rials (\$4.5) a kilogram, with people allowed 50 grams a day.

At some government supervised shops, extra meat can be bought at double the normal price, but is not always available. There is also black market meat at nearly three times the price.

At the upper end of the market, the high cost of living is even more

noticeable.

A locally assembled Peykahn car officially costs about one million rials (\$11,000), but fetches three times as much on the free market.

A four-year-old Mercedes was recently sold for 16 million rials (nearly \$180,000) and a six-year-old Toyota went for two million rials (\$22,000).

Much of this can be blamed on the war which is sucking up a third of government spending and has cut industrial and agricultural output in border provinces.

Money has to be found to cater for the two million of Iran's 42 million people uprooted from their border towns and villages and made homeless by Iraqi shelling.

Most of them end up living with relatives or in government buildings and commandeered colleges.

Families of war "martyrs" receive a grant of two million rials (\$22,000), while the 100,000 or so people crippled for life — "living martyrs" — are given priority in buying scarce goods, government jobs and university places.

Despite all this, the authorities take pride in the fact they can mobilise scores of thousands of volunteers for the front in a matter of days.

Photographs of flag-waving volunteers appear in newspapers alongside reports from Baghdad of men being press-ganged into service for Iraq.

Apart from the volunteers, every male aged over 18 is liable for two years of service with the regular forces. But not everyone is eager to fight.

A ring of forgers was arrested recently for selling false exemption cards for 350,000 rials (\$4,000) each and draft-dodging is a major pre-occupation for many families with growing sons.

For those at home, there is little to leave a daily diet of war news and religious teaching. There are, of course, no nightclubs or dancing in this strict Islamic society.

The rich flock to the few remaining restaurants where the food is palatable. The poor sit in the parks.

## Senate passes war bill, shouts peace

By Jeffrey Antevil  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The Republican-controlled Senate, in passing a \$291 billion defence money bill Thursday, has sent President Reagan an unmistakable message urging him to pursue arms control with the Soviet Union.

Voting on a series of amendments since last week, lopsided majorities of Mr. Reagan's Republicans as well as opposition Democrats expressed the "sense of Congress" that arms talks should be pursued across the board.

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives has taken even stronger stands in favour of arms control.

But the votes came at a time when top administration officials are warning against overselling arms control to the public and are divided over whether the frozen U.S.-Soviet talks will resume after the U.S. election in November.

A senior White House aide said last week that "things don't necessarily get better with arms control."

In a comment echoed by other present and former officials, he complained that arms control in the past 15 years had "legitimised the growth in weapons" and had

not stopped development of new systems by both sides.

"Arms control is not a holy grail," another of Mr. Reagan's leading arms advisers said, adding: "It cannot prevent the threat of nuclear war. It will not reduce the damage of nuclear war ... because the number of weapons required to do horrendous damage is so small."

Both men said arms pacts served a useful purpose if they encouraged weapons which were least likely to tempt one side into a nuclear first strike. But this would be the case only if they could win the approval of the U.S. Senate, the officials said.

No U.S.-Soviet arms agreement has been ratified by the United States in more than a decade.

The officials said the answer was that, in the words of the White House aide, "We have got to focus on fashioning an enduring, bipartisan arms control policy."

This means not only a policy that can win the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate but one that will not change drastically every time a new U.S. administration takes office.

The White House official predicted that Mr. Reagan later this year would seek to accomplish this goal by proposing creation of a permanent bipartisan committee

of "wise men" modelled on one headed by former National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft.

The Scowcroft group helped forge a bipartisan consensus last year behind a package deal that included softening U.S. demands at the strategic arms talks with Moscow, deploying the powerful new MX missile and developing a single-warhead Midgetman missile as quickly as possible.

But the consensus has begun to disintegrate this year as all major arms control talks have been frozen by either Washington or Moscow.

Congressional frustration at the lack of significant arms talks was reflected in a series of Senate votes urging negotiations to ban nuclear sea-launched cruise missiles, anti-satellite weapons and nuclear weapons testing.

The Senate also called on Mr. Reagan to continue abiding by the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) if Moscow reciprocates, and to submit for Senate approval two limited nuclear test ban treaties negotiated in the mid-1970s but never ratified by the United States.

The provisions, attached to the defence authorisation bill approved by the Senate Thursday, are not binding on Mr. Reagan.

But, as Democrat Edward Kennedy, who backed the amendments, remarked: "The Senate has sent a clear message to the president that words are not enough on arms control."

Before the bill can go to the president to be signed into law, the Senate-passed measure must be reconciled with the House version, which contains tougher arms control requirements and provides only \$284 billion for defence.

Spokesman Larry Speakes said Thursday the White House was pleased with the Senate bill, which contains the seven per cent defence spending increase, after inflation, that Mr. Reagan sought.

But he said the administration was willing to submit the 1974 threshold test ban and 1976 peaceful nuclear explosions treaties for ratification only if verification provisions were strengthened, which Moscow has refused to do.

The treaties would ban test explosions of more than 150 kilotons, equivalent to 150,000 tons of conventional explosive, and regulate the use of nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes.

The administration has also cited verification problems in explaining its refusal to resume talks on a total nuclear test ban.

## War dominates Iraqi daily life, stirs sentiments

By Michael Sheridan  
Reuter

BAGHDAD — The Martyrs Monument, a deep blue tulip-shaped monolith, dominates the Baghdad skyline as dramatically as the war dead it hallows cast a shadow over Iraqi life.

It must be one of few such memorials in the world from which the general public is barred by armed guards, who appear to have instructions that photographs of the huge edifice pose a threat to state security.

The monument records, in letters of gold beaten from jewellery, donated by the bereaved, words of President Saddam Hussein about the glory of sacrifice.

It is a theme that runs through this nation of some 14 million people, locked in conflict for nearly 45 months with the 42 million people of neighbouring Iran.

Reminders of the dead are ever present through state legacies to victims' families of cars, land, posthumous salaries and educational privileges for their children.

Iraqi war communiques never mention the country's casualties and there are no reliable estimates. But the state-controlled media stress their ultimate sacrifice as an incentive for the faint-hearted and grumblers away from the front.

The war has brought the man in the street much to complain about, from skyrocketing inflation to draconian travel curbs, the heavy hand of the security apparatus on every aspect of life and the possibility of being sent to the front.

Iraq has about 1.65 million men under arms, a big manpower drain on this Arab country which has brought women out from behind the veil into offices and factories. An estimated one million Egyptians form the bulk of a big foreign workforce.

From the classroom to the grave, the war is ever present. Schoolchildren are told of the honour of dying for the homeland, and as soon as boys are 18 they have the chance to do so.

People can be conscripted up to the age of 37, with doctors and engineers in key posts about the only ones officially exempt.

The regular army is estimated at about one million men. A par-

amilitary "Popular Army" makes up the remaining 650,000, with about 100,000 men believed to be at the front at any one time.

"At the heart of a drive to imprint consciousness of the war on the populace is the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party whose 1.25 million members are responsible for encouraging people to join the Popular Army, maintaining civilian morale and keeping a close watch on political activity."

Civilians in the southern port of Basra and the border towns which have been battered by Iranian artillery fire are singled out for special praise on television and in the press.

For civilians away from the war zones, the economic effects of the conflict have been severe.

"In cash terms, the ordinary Iraqi has been wiped out by inflation," one Western economic expert said. "Although no figures are published, the middle classes have seen their savings evaporate with rising prices, the artificially high exchange rate and the consequently huge black market."

The Iraqi dinar officially is worth \$3.2, a rate enforced in Baghdad's state hotels, airlines and restaurants. On the black market and abroad, however, it is worth one dollar.

Mindful of possible discontent, the government has held the cost of many staples with big subsidies.

High-grade rice from abroad costs 250 fils (80 cents) a kilogram, while the price of a loaf of Iraqi bread has remained unchanged at 10 fils (three cents) for several decades.

Petrol is 70 fils (22 cents) a litre, but cars are a problem. Only the government imports vehicles and although an ordinary saloon costs about 4,000 dinars (\$12,800), there is a three-year waiting list. A private seller can sell the same car for up to 15,000 dinars (\$48,000).

Most diplomats believe that once the war is over, Iraq's oil revenues will put the country back on its economic feet within a few years, although a big foreign debt will remain a problem.

But more than the financial cost of the stalemate war, Iraq is feeling the loss of its youth, martyrs to a conflict in which neither side has advanced more than a few kilometres in nearly four years of fighting.



## Cuban News Agency celebrates 25 years

By Colin McSevery  
 HAVANA — The Cuban News Agency Prensa Latina, perhaps the only news organisation in the world to boast a guerrilla martyr and a Nobel prize-winning author among its former staff, is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

The agency, which sent out its first reports on June 16, 1959, was founded in the wake of Fidel Castro's revolution with the aim of presenting what the new Communist authorities saw as the true picture of life in Latin America.

It quickly expanded as Cuba's ties with Socialist Bloc and non-aligned countries grew and now has 37 full-time correspondents throughout the world, transmitting around 80,000 words daily in Spanish, English, French and Portuguese.

Prensa Latina's first director was an Argentine journalist named Jorge Masetti who, like his compatriot Ernesto "Che" Guevara, had made his way to Cuba in the late 1950s to join Castro's guerrilla fighters in the Sierra Maestra mountains.

Mr. Castro, impressed with Mr. Masetti's ability and revolutionary zeal, appointed him director of the new agency.

He quit in 1964 to form a guerrilla band in the rugged northern Salta region of Argentina, where he was hunted down and killed by government troops within a few months.

His photograph still adorns the cramped headquarters of the agency where he is revered as a "Che" of journalism, willing like his more famous comrade to die for a revolutionary cause.

One of Mr. Masetti's first appointees was an obscure journalist and budding novelist, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, who later worked for Prensa Latina in New

York during the American-backed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

"Gabriel always had a certain air about him, a touch of genius," was how one of the agency's journalists described the little Colombian who went on to write the classic "One Hundred Years of Solitude" and win the 1982 Nobel prize for literature.

Garcia Marquez, widely regarded as the finest living Spanish-language author, still takes time to visit his old friends in Prensa Latina during his regular trips to Havana, where he is often entertained by President Castro himself.

"Nobody gave us a chance of survival when we started out but here we are 25 years later with the only international news agency based in Latin America," Gustavo Robreno, the current director, who has run the agency for 11 years, told Reuters.

"We are not the official organ of the Cuban government but we certainly reflect its views. Thus we are not impartial though we try to be objective," said Mr. Robreno.

"For example we support the Nicaraguan government in its dispute with the United States but we would not deliberately falsify reports for its benefit," he said.

He put forward the argument of many developing countries that a few multi-national companies based in the United States and Europe had a stranglehold on the flow of world news.

"Prensa Latina, like other agencies of the Non-Aligned Movement, tries to give an alternative point of view and I think there is room for that," he said.

But Mr. Robreno acknowledged that his agency still relied heavily on the big Western agencies for news and said that Prensa Latina had signed exchange agreements with them all.

## Saudi Arabia makes its desert bloom

In the unlikely setting of the desert of central Saudi Arabia, a major farming programme has brought the country to the brink of becoming a sizeable food exporter, albeit at a cost. Andrew Gowers, recently in Riyadh, looks at Saudi Arabia's agricultural revolution.

Watching the four gleaming red combine harvesters rumble and churn their way across the field, snapping up the pale golden ears of wheat and raising a storm of dust and chaff, you could almost be on the broad Canadian prairie.

But look the other way. All that meets the eye is mile upon mile of dreary red-brown sand dunes, broken only by skeletal scrub and the odd rocky promontory.

On a distant hillside, some nomadic Bedouins are encamped in their dark tents, waiting for the chance to bring their sheep and cattle to graze on the stubble left after the harvest.

For this is the desert of central Saudi Arabia. Two and a half years ago, there was nothing here in the Wadi Sabah (Sabah Valley) but sand and scrub.

But now, remarkably, it is one of the most intensively farmed areas in the kingdom, producing a wheat crop with a yield to rival those obtained in Canada or anywhere.

Todhia Farm, in the Al Kharij region, south-east of Riyadh, is one of the many vivid illustrations of Saudi Arabia's agricultural revolution, which has rapidly transformed life in many of the kingdom's rural areas, brought the country to the brink of becoming a sizeable food exporter and demonstrated the potential and dynamism of its emergent private sector.

A market worth more than \$1.3 billion a year has brought a sparkle to the eye of the Western world's depressed agro-industry, which has flocked to sell goods and services to the Saudis.

An agricultural fair in Riyadh earlier this year attracted more than 400 companies from 26 countries, including just about every big name in the book.

Now Saudi Arabia's agricultural development has passed an important milestone. Surpassing its finest hopes of self-sufficiency, the government estimates that its farmers have almost doubled their wheat production, this year to 1.3 million tonnes, creating in the process a modest surplus.

The Kingdom has also reached the point of exporting eggs and is almost half way towards self-sufficiency in milk and chickens. But wheat is the showpiece.

The miracle has been achieved — as most farming miracles are these days — by heavy government subsidy.

Since the late 1970s farmers have been offered a broad range of incentives, including long-term interest-free loans, free gifts of large land plots and subventions of up to 50 per cent on equipment, seeds and fertilisers.

Most important for the exceptional growth of wheat production, the government has undertaken to buy farmers' output at a guaranteed price of S.R. 3.5 (97 U.S. cents) per kilogramme, more than five times the world market price.

As a result, some of the best foreign brains in agriculture have poured into the kingdom to apply themselves to the relatively new science of dry land farming.

Total investment in the industry by the Saudis since 1980 is now running well over U.S. \$1.8 billion, and wheat production has increased by leaps and bounds from its meagre level of 3,000 tonnes in 1975.

Saudi Arabia's farms are now among the most intensive and technologically advanced in the world, using the very latest irrigation, cultivation and animal husbandry techniques.

Overall, they are undoubtedly also some of the most expensive to run, although as government currently bears most of the burden they are probably the most profitable farms in the world for the private investor.

Foreign companies operating farms on a turnkey basis, which include U.S., Australian, British and Irish groups, reckon that at least half their revenue from a hectare of wheat — which ranges from about S.R. 14,000 to about S.R. 25,000 — is clear profit, enabling farmers to pay back all their capital in an astonishing two to three years if they so desire.

Without subsidies large wheat farmers in the kingdom would find the going impossible. The soil, consisting mostly of sand virtually devoid of nutrients and bacteria, offers them nothing except a medium in which to put roots.

The rest of the work must be done with expensive irrigation equipment spraying a weak solution of fertiliser in water over a wide area: A totally artificial, controlled environment.

But at present, at least, cost does not seem to worry the government, which prefers to point to an estimated saving on food imports of S.R. 3.79 billion in the most recent year.

More important still are the political and social advantages of developing a lively agricultural sector: The involuntarily induced self-sufficiency provides; the prosperity agriculture is bringing to the countryside and towns, which in turn is helping to reverse the drift to the big cities seen in the 1960s and 1970s; the diversification of the economy away from oil.

The Saudis are extremely proud of their agriculture for all these reasons, and very sensitive to suggestions that it is a waste of money.

A remark to this effect by Mr. John Block, the U.S. Agriculture Secretary, last year met with a sharp rebuff from King Fahd, who vowed to "refute allegations that the kingdom is not an agricultural country."

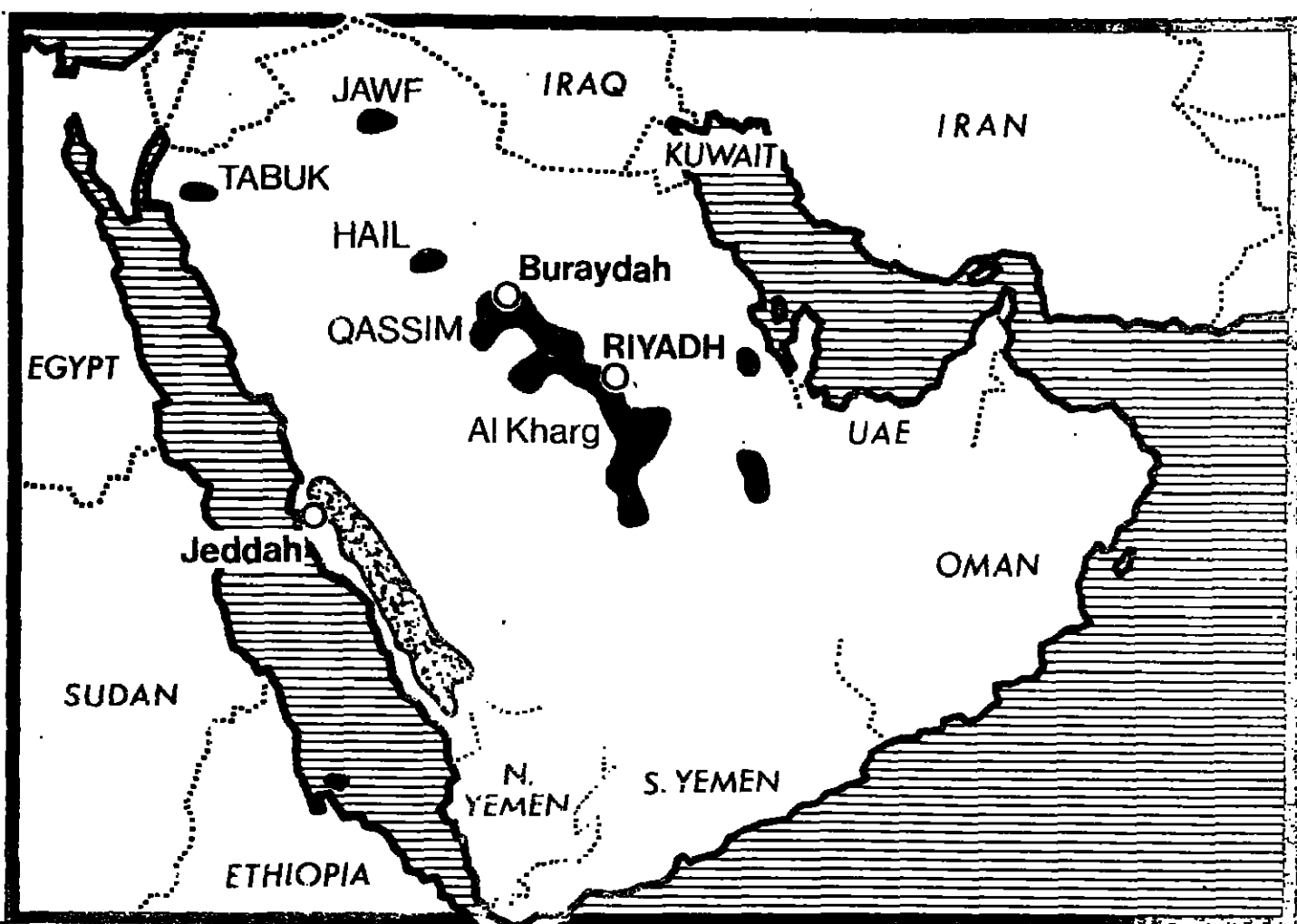
Still, as the "gold rush" into wheat farming continues apparently unabated, there are several clouds on the horizon.

In particular, the foreign farming fraternity in the kingdom is beginning to wonder whether the Saudi programme — rather like the European Economic Community's Common Agricultural Policy — is in danger of becoming a victim of its own success.

The most immediate question concerns the wheat surplus.

Although this year's over-production amounts only to about 500,000 tonnes, enough to set aside as a prudent buffer stock, covering six months' consumption, there is every sign that the 1985 crop will be much larger, possibly more than 2 million tonnes. That implies a surplus of 1.2 million tonnes, quite a considerable grain mountain.

The government has always said that it will export excess grain, either selling it to fellow members of the Gulf Co-operation Council, or handing it out to the needy as aid. But spending \$5 or more for every \$1 worth of produce seems an incredibly wasteful way of trading or aiding in the long run.



Indeed, the costs of keeping up production at projected levels look astronomical.

If this year's production estimates were correct, the government will have spent about S.R. 4.55 billion buying the crop in. Many people are asking themselves how long such largesse can be justified at a time of general budgetary restraint. Even last year, the state purchasing organisation had budgetary difficulties and had to delay some payments to farmers.

The government itself has been making noises for some time about paring down subsidies in general, including those to farmers. But although the profit margins of the big farms show a lot of leeway for a reduction in the guaranteed wheat price, the authorities may find it difficult to make significant cuts in their hand-outs.

A recent attempt to reduce the wheat price from S.R. 3.5 to S.R. 2.5 per kilo is believed to have been shelved after resistance not only from the newly vocal farmers' lobby but also from the kingdom's powerful religious establishment.

In any case, there are still many traditional small farms in the kingdom which are not nearly as productive as the intensive modern operations, and they would be the first to suffer. Saudi rulers, ever mindful of the need to preserve as broad a political base as possible, are unlikely to want to tread on the small man's toes in this way.

Many observers see a move from wheat into barley as a logical next step which would have the added advantage of reducing the estimated 1 million tonnes of subsidised annual barley imports for animal feed.

But there is no sign that the government is planning such a move. "We've been trying to persuade the Saudis of the need to diversify subsidies out of wheat for some time now," said one foreign farm executive, "but we always meet the same response: 'Wheat is different; wheat is bread'."

A second, rather more distant question-mark hangs over the all-important water supplies. Much of the kingdom's agriculture depends on ancient, non-renewable water resources, pumped from wells some 1,000 metres deep and sprayed on the land through American-made centre pivot systems.

The scale of water used in farming is staggering: some individual farms pump more water every day than the entire kingdom pumps oil; every centre pivot, covering an area of up to 200 acres of crop, uses about 1,200 gallons of water a minute.

Laying on new supplies, say, of desalinated sea water, or reclaimed sewage, would be enormously expensive in the required quantities. What new water is being laid on is mainly aimed at urban consumers.

Thus, although there is apparently no major sign of this yet, there are worries that the kingdom's water table may eventually fall, causing wells to start running dry. That would spell catastrophe, and not just for agriculture. The nature of the soil is such that if farming were to stop, some areas might turn into enormous dust bowls.

But perhaps the most worrying feature of the kingdom's agriculture, from the point of view of its long-term viability, is the relative lack of active involvement by Saudi nationals. Although wealthy Saudis have put up a good proportion of the necessary capital, many of the country's farms are run entirely by foreigners.

A typical pattern would be: A Saudi owner, possibly in partnership with a Western company (with the foreign company carrying out overall day-to-day management); a British or American farm manager, and a work force comprising Yemenis, Pakistanis, Somalis or Filipinos.

How can a country truly boast of self-sufficiency in a commodity, wonder some foreign observers, when it is so dependent on expatriates and imported technology to produce it? That is a question which the Saudis will have to settle for themselves if their agriculture is to continue to impress the world. — Financial Times news features.

Large Scale Farming  
 Traditional Small Scale Farming

## Gang war over Japan

By Toshio Kojima  
 TOKYO — A struggle over the leadership of Japan's biggest crime gang is being fought out in the full glare of publicity, but police fear it could soon disintegrate into nationwide bloodshed.

The 13,000-strong Yamaguchi gang has split in two over the choice of heir to its former chieftain, master criminal Kazuo Taoka, who died of a heart attack three years ago aged 68.

Taoka's formidable reputation and powerful personality earned him comparisons with Chicago's Al Capone of the 1920s and other American "godfather" figures.

The man chosen by Taoka himself died in 1982 while serving a three-and-a-half year prison term for violence and intimidation.

This month, Taoka's 63-year-old widow, Fumiko, entered the fray by announcing publicly that the new chieftain would be 50-year-old Masahisa Takenaka, the gang's former number three.

But an infuriated Hiroshi Yamamoto, who had been caretaker boss, immediately called a press conference to denounce the move and declare he had the backing of half the Yamaguchi gang.

Police now expect tension between the two factions to rise, saying: "We anticipate intense rivalry between the two groups, possibly bloodshed."

The fact the leadership selection process and quarrel took place in public view rather than in corporate wrangle, indicates the

unusual nature of the gangs in Japanese society.

Japanese newspapers refer to Yamaguchi leaders as "executives" meeting in offices to discuss business.

The business in question is much like any other crime syndicate, however. Police say it covers extortion, drug trafficking, illegal gambling and prostitution, all accompanied by violence which often features swords as well as the more commonplace guns employed elsewhere.

Obviously the gangs are nothing more than friendship associations, such as those formed by environmentalists or the peace movement.

But police keep a close watch on the "Boryoku Dan" (violence groups). In a Reuters interview police officials were able to put a precise figure on Yamaguchi membership at 13,350 or 13.5 per cent of Japan's gangster population.

Police files list 2,330 "Boryoku Dan" with a membership of 98,700.

These groups band together in larger gangs which in turn combine with other large groups to form a pyramid structure of organised crime, police said.

Authority is exercised in feudal style with a top syndicate boss levying tolls on his subordinates who in turn collect tribute from gangsters lower down the ladder.

One novel ploy of the gangsters is to extort cash from large corporations willing to pay to have their company meetings left undisturbed.

## TV Church constructs universities, cathedrals

By Bruce Russell  
 WASHINGTON — A giant all-glass cathedral rises above the suburban flatlands to the east of Los Angeles, flashing brilliantly in the California sunlight.

A three-skyscraper hospital, in front of it an 18-metre sculpted pair of hands pressed in prayer, towers over the grassy plains to the south of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

A Baptist college with a student body of nearly 4,500 stretches over thousands of acres of grassy foothills in Virginia.

All of them were built by a phenomenon of modern times: The "Electronic Church" — religious organisations which broadcast their services and appeals for funds over television.

A study conducted by the University of Pennsylvania puts the regular audience for these programmes with names like "The Hour of Power" and "The Old-Time Gospel Hour" at 13.3 million or about six per cent of the U.S. television audience.

"We estimate that they took in about \$500 million last year in contributions," says Mr. Stewart Hoover, who helped work on the university study. "That's a conservative figure."

The "Electronic Church" ministries are usually built around the personality of a single figure whose energy and religious vision make him or her a television star.

The "Old-Time Gospel Hour" was started by the Reverend Jerry Falwell, founder of the Moral Majority Movement, who is recognised as one of the leading political conservatives in the United States.

The funds raised by the television programme helped build his Liberty Baptist College in Lynchburg, Virginia.

His Moral Majority Movement, opposed to abortion and homosexual rights and in favour of the work ethic and prayer in public schools, has helped defeat some congressmen and elect others.

Mr. Ronald Reagan visited his Virginia headquarters in the 1980 primary campaign and the four million voters Falwell's organisation had registered that year helped get Mr. Reagan elected.

Mr. Oral Roberts, a former faith healer who started a highly successful television show in the late 1960s, built the skyscraper hospital at Tulsa and a university alongside with funds largely raised by his television shows.

The "Crystal Cathedral" is the creation of Dr. Robert Schuller, who ran his services in a California drive-in cinema until contributions from television viewers enabled him to build his unique, 3,000-seat glass church.

One of the most successful television religious operations is the Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN) of Virginia Beach, Virginia, which has expanded into cable television and owns television stations.

Its founder, Mr. Pat Robertson, a former successful New York businessman, produces a televised talk show called the "700 Club" and a soap opera or TV melodrama called "Another Life" to put across his religious and moral message.

Mr. Robertson is also building a university alongside his television production studio.

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## Denmark optimistic about European semifinal result

**LYONS, France (R) —** Having captured the imagination and the headlines, Denmark will be looking for a more substantial reward when they meet Spain in the second semifinal of the European Soccer Championship in Lyons Sunday.

Spain, inspired by the great Amancio and Luis Suarez, were Champions of Europe back in 1964 when, coincidentally, Denmark also reached the semifinals after being drawn against Albania, Malta and Luxembourg in successive rounds of what was a knockout tournament.

For the present Danish side the passage to the semifinals has been much tougher. England, Hungary, Belgium, the 1980 runners-up, and Yugoslavia have all been conquered and now the Spaniards lie before them.

Spain have been unwisely written off in some quarters despite their fine victory over

defending champions West Germany, but there is little sign of complacency creeping into the Danish camp.

One man who is surprised by Spain's run is Anderlecht midfielder Frank Arnesen, scorer of three of Denmark's eight goals to date and who once spent some time in Spanish football with Valencia.

"Usually at this time of the season or at this stage of a competition, the Spaniards are in decline physically," said Arnesen. "But what impressed me most when they beat West Germany was their fitness. They were actually stronger than the West Germans as the game entered the

closing stages and that is something we must watch out for.

"We, too, are a strong team and while much has been made of our skill and style, in many ways we resemble an English team with our commitment. To overcome Spain we know we will have to work non-stop for 90 minutes and it will certainly be far from easy."

The respect is mutual. Spanish manager Miguel Munoz is one of Denmark's greatest admirers. "Their football is a joy to watch," said the man who guided Real Madrid to their greatest triumph in the 1960 European Cup final.

"But they are not simply a collection of talented individuals. They showed tremendous character to come back from 2-0 down to beat Belgium and those who still think of them as a secondary power are foolish — Denmark have arrived in the top flight."

With the midfield likely to be as busy as the Champs Elysee on a summer afternoon Sunday, much will depend on Arnesen, who almost missed the finals because of a long-term knee injury.

"The knee still bothers me," admitted Arnesen. "but it always feels worse during training — it's amazing how the pain disappears once we are out on the pitch."

Goikoetxea suffered a hamstring injury in the 1-0 win over West Germany on Wednesday but will be fit to take his place alongside Antonio Maceda, Spain's goal hero, in the heart of defence.

## Mansell fastest in practice

**DETROIT (R) —** Nigel Mansell of Britain clocked the fastest time in Friday's accident-marred first qualifying session for Sunday's Detroit Grand Prix.

Mansell, sixth in last Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix, piloted his turbo-charged Lotus around the 4.02 km circuit in one minute 45.130 seconds for an average speed of 137.772 kph.

He described the session, which was delayed a total of two and a half hours by accidents, as "the most disjointed in recent Formula One history."

Former World Champion Niki Lauda of Austria, in a McLaren, was second fastest a quarter of a second slower. But race stewards later disqualified him on the ground that his car did not meet specifications.

Lauda was followed by defending World Champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil in a Brabham, Alain Prost of France in the other McLaren, Patrick Tambay of France in a Renault and Rene Arnoux of France in a Ferrari.

The qualifying sessions are particularly important here as the city-street course, part of it along

the Detroit river, is so narrow that the driver with the pole position has a strong chance of retaining his lead throughout the race.

Going into Sunday's competition, McLaren's Prost leads the standings for the 1984 Formula One World Championship with teammate Lauda in second place.

Michele Alboreto, who won in Detroit last year, was 14th among 27 drivers vying to qualify for Sunday's 26-car field.

An exhilarated Mansell, who has yet to win a Grand Prix race, said his showing made him "very happy and confident about tomorrow" and his ability to take the pole position. Barring rain, he said Sunday's times should be faster.

Describing the initial session as "hell," the 29-year-old Englishman said: "Obviously, you have to blame the people having the accidents, but if it had been thought out better, the time it was delayed could have been cut in half."

Mansell, who finished sixth here last year, had less than complimentary comments for the

track condition as well as the organisers' ability to cope with accidents.

"I can't believe how bumpy it's got," he told reporters. "There are certainly parts of the circuit which will have to be resurfaced before next year... the whole back straightway is very bad."

Early into the session, Teo Fabi of Italy hit a bump that sent his Brabham into a spin as he tried to overtake the Arrow of Marc Surer of Switzerland. Both cars hit a wall and suffered severe suspension damage.

The worst accident befell 24-year-old newcomer Ayrton Senna of Brazil, who was the surprise second-place finisher in the Monaco Grand Prix earlier this month. His Toleman crashed into a guard rail as he drove into the chicane.

The McLaren team holds a commanding edge in the drivers' standings, with Prost leading with 32.5 points and Lauda next with 24. Their nearest challengers are Arnoux, with 16.5 points, and Elio de Angelis of Italy, driving for Lotus, with 15.5.

## Navratilova lands her 3rd Eastbourne title

**EASTBOURNE, England (R) —** Martina Navratilova's run-in to Wimbledon came to a typically successful and rewarding conclusion when she landed the Eastbourne women's tennis title and a \$27,000 cheque here Saturday.

Navratilova beat fellow American Kathy Jordan 6-4, 6-1 in the final for her third consecutive triumph in the traditional pre-Wimbledon tournament.

World number one Navratilova faltered only briefly as she continued the relentless winning form which has made her odds on favourite for the Wimbledon crown and a \$122,000 prize in the championships starting on Monday.

Navratilova's solitary stumble against an opponent who toppled world number two Chris Evert Lloyd in Friday's semifinal came in the sixth game of the second set when she led 5-0.

Serving for the match, Navratilova suddenly dropped her service for the only time. But she swiftly atoned for her lapse by breaking Jordan's service one game later.

Jordan played as well as she had in serving and volleying her way to success over Lloyd, but was no match for the Grand Slam champion, who kept in control of her strokes despite a blustery wind.

Navratilova said: "That was a very satisfactory Wimbledon warm-up I played pretty well but then I usually do in finals because having got there I seem able to relax."

The Czechoslovak-born Wimbledon champion emphasised she wants to win the title again and also the U.S. Open, and added: "But mostly I want to become the best player I can be and see where that puts me in the history of the game."

## Pryor retains IBF crown

**TORONTO (R) —** Using vicious left hooks, Aaron Pryor of the United States knocked Nicky Furlano down twice in the first round Friday night but had to go the full 15-rounds to retain his International Boxing Federation (IBF) junior welterweight title.

"I got a little confident too early in the fight when I put him down," said Pryor, who won by a unanimous points decision. "He showed me what kind of man he is by going the distance with me."

Furlano, 26, of Toronto, is a former Canadian lightweight champion.

But his punches seemed to have little effect on the American, who remained undefeated in 35 fights.

32 of them by knockout. Pryor, 28, was stripped of the World Boxing Association (WBA) junior welterweight crown for failing to defend it.

"He's had nine or 10 title defences in his career and he knows what he's doing out there. I know I hurt him in the later rounds," said Furlano, who was ranked fifth by the IBF.

Pryor received a guaranteed purse of \$245,000 for the fight. Furlano, whose record dropped to 37-9-1, collected \$52,000.

Judge Vincent Rainone of the United States scored the fight 146-138. Canadian Chuck Williams had Pryor ahead 146-139, and Canadian Frank Brunette scored it 148-140.

Pryor looked in control from the start, flooring Furlano soon after the opening bell and again during the final minute of the first round.

Furlano recovered well after the knockouts, but could not retaliate effectively.

In the eighth, ninth and tenth rounds, the Canadian landed what appeared to be hard combinations to Pryor's head and body. But the American repeatedly stepped back and smiled.

## Zola Budd wins again

**BIRMINGHAM, England (R) —** Zola Budd donned an England vest for the first time since she arrived from South Africa and marked her debut with an emphatic 1,500 metres triumph here Saturday.

Budd, forsaking her barefoot style to compete in spikes, clocked four minutes 14.22 seconds — her seventh win in seven races since she gained British nationality.

A cold wind prevented Budd adding to her haul of records but she overtook early pacemaker Elise Lyon of Scotland and finished 10 metres clear of teammate Jo White.

Budd's victory helped England finish first in the four-nation women's match which also involved Wales and Yugoslavia.

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## OAU to consider African Olympics participation

**ADDIS ABABA (R) —** Africa's participation in the Los Angeles Olympics will be discussed soon by the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA). Ethiopian Commissioner for Sports and Physical Culture Tsegaw Ayale said here Saturday.

Tsegaw was speaking to journalists after attending this week's SCSA meeting in Ouagadougou which condemned Britain for

permitting an English rugby tour of South Africa and called for an end to sporting links with Britain.

Tsegaw said the SCSA had asked the OAU chairman, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, to discuss the Olympic issue with African leaders in the light of Britain's participation.

He said officials of the SCSA would come here soon to discuss the next steps. Africa has decided to penalise Britain severely for its

sporting links with South Africa, he said.

The SCSA decided in Ouagadougou that African sportsmen and women should not attend sports events in Britain and that their countries should not invite British athletes, he said.

It was also agreed that Africa should not buy British sports equipment or accept aid from or maintain contact with British sports organisations or individuals, he said.

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### SECOND RACE

For beginner horses  
Distance 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute 13 seconds

1ST: HORSE  
El Khansa  
2ND: Saif El Wahdeh  
3RD: Sayal

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For beginner horses  
Distance 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 48 seconds

1ST: HORSE  
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2ND: Fawar  
3RD: Sultanih

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### FOURTH RACE

For third class horses  
Distance 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute 9 seconds

1ST: HORSE  
Wisam  
2ND: Hadia  
3RD: Raddad

OWNER  
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Nidhal B. El Hadid  
Ghaleb Haddadin

### FIFTH RACE

For third class horses  
Distance: 1,600 metres  
Time: 2 minutes

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Apollo  
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GO FOR IT (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom center of the page.



## China to maintain Hong Kong status

**KING (R)** — China's top leader Mr. Deng Xiaoping Friday said a business delegation from Hong Kong that Peking's policies on the colony would not change after it recovers sovereignty in 1997.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) said Mr. Deng at the business leaders for two days and quoted him as saying: "Some people are worrying whether our policies will change." Mr. Deng said, "I can say with certainty that as long as our policies are correct no one can change them."

Peking has declared that Hong Kong's political and social system and its capitalist lifestyle will remain unchanged for 50 years after 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory is due to expire.

China is attempting to maintain its confidence in the bustling financial centre, but Mr. Deng at times through the market at month when he contradicted statements by other Chinese leaders to say China would have the right to base troops there after 1997.

The delegation from Hong Kong's three largest trade and industry associations met Mr. Deng in the Great Hall of the People.

## Consumer prices rise slightly in U.S.

**WASHINGTON (R)** — U.S. consumer prices rose only 0.2 per cent May, indicating that inflation is firmly in check, the Labour department reported Friday.

The figures, down from 0.5 per cent in April, were more good news for President Reagan as he campaigns for a second term.

Prices at the retail level were 4.2 per cent higher last month than in May 1983. During the first five months of this year, the consumer price index, the most widely followed measure of inflation, increased at an annual rate of 4.6 per cent.

Friday's report followed Wednesday's estimate that the American economy is growing faster than expected — at an annual rate of 5.7 per cent — in the second quarter of the year.

Another sign that the economy maintains vigorous came in a separate report that new orders for durable goods increased 3.3 per cent in May after a 6.5 per cent decline the previous month.

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## Latin America proposes package of measures to ease debt burden

**CARTAGENA, Colombia (R)** — Latin American nations put together a wide-ranging package of proposals to ease their debt burden this week but steered clear of antagonising their Western creditors.

To the relief of world bankers, finance and foreign ministers at an 11-nation meeting of Latin American debtors which ended here Friday stressed the need for dialogue with Western nations.

"There has been no talk of a debtors club or a moratorium on payments, and no break with international financial institutions," Colombian Finance Minister Edgar Gutierrez said after the two-day meeting.

A communique issued at the end of the Cartagena meeting called for lower interest rates, longer repayment periods and reasonable debt service payments to ease Latin America's \$350 billion debt.

It also stressed the interdependence of developing and developed countries and called for a constructive dialogue with creditor nations.

"The measures are intended to help find solutions that will benefit the international financial community as well as Latin America," one official said.

Mr. Gutierrez said initial contacts would be made through the World Bank's development committee in Washington. Latin American representatives will propose a task force comprising developing and industrialised countries to review debt management problems.

The Cartagena meeting steered clear of statements that might jeopardise any chance of a fruitful dialogue with creditors.

"The Cartagena consensus provided none of the explosive decisions that were worrying the financial community," Mr. Gutierrez said.

While the 11 countries reaffirmed that interest rates should

be lowered and debt service ratios brought into line with real export potential, they avoided fixing any precise limits which might have appeared as a refusal to pay.

They said debt re-negotiations should not commit export income beyond reasonable levels and called for a reduction in special commissions charged by banks for re-structurings.

They also proposed a new compensatory window at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to offset high interest rate levels and new issues of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to provide liquidity for developing countries.

The ministers agreed to follow up these recommendations in periodic meetings but have no timetable scheduled. However, delegates said it was important to hold the first in Buenos Aires before next September's annual IMF meeting.

In the meantime, they said Latin America would not take any unilateral action and would abide by the principle of re-negotiating

debts on an individual basis.

"The financial community can rest assured that nothing will be done to break the rules of the game," Mr. Gutierrez said.

The message of Cartagena was clearly that Latin America cannot continue its present economic sacrifices without bringing about a severe crisis.

Latin America pays around \$2.55 billion extra for every percentage point increase in interest rates. This year's rise has been the equivalent of one month's entire exports from the region.

The region's global debt is now more than half its gross domestic product and three times its annual exports. In the last few years debt service costs have increased almost twice as fast as exports.

"The region is facing a crisis without precedent which has placed per capita income at levels 10 years ago and which could bring serious political and social consequences," the communique said.

The man credited with providing the leadership necessary to carry through Volvo's survival and revival programme is Mr. Hakan Frisinger, 56, an engineering graduate of Gothenburg's Chalmers Institute of Technology who worked his way up through the Volvo hierarchy after joining in 1952 and who was made president of Volvo Car in 1978.

By all accounts Mr. Frisinger was able to get the best from all Volvo employees while carrying through a ruthless re-organisation and rationalisation programme. He has been rewarded with promotion to the presidency of the parent organisation, A.B. Volvo, where he is second in command to Mr. Pehr Gyllenhammar, the chairman.

Mr. Holback, 39, who succeeded Mr. Frisinger in January this year, also made his way through the A.B. Volvo structure until he joined the new management team at Volvo Car in the 1978 reconstruction.

Mr. Holback insists that Volvo Car will produce another good profit in 1984 and aims to keep a high level of profitability in the years to come.

A key factor in Volvo's profit performance so far is that the Japanese do not play a significant role in the large-car or prestige model market, partly because demand in Japan itself runs at only about 80,000 a year.

"But we should not underestimate the Japanese," says Mr. Holback. "We have told our people that we will meet the Japanese as competitors in the future. But there is no reason why we should not match Japanese productivity." Financial Times news feature.

## Volvo Car Corporation proves the prophets wrong

**LONDON** — The motor industry was ready to write off Volvo as a car producer in the mid-1970s. Volvo Car Corporation was suffering all the usual European ills — low productivity, high costs and poor quality. The oil crises raised a major question about whether demand for large cars like the 240, Volvo's "bread and butter" model, would fade away completely.

Many analysts maintained that, in any case, Volvo's output was too low for it to survive. In those days only producers of 1 million cars or more a year were expected to stay in the business.

Yet, less than a decade later, 1983 was Volvo Car's most successful year ever. Car sales and production reached record levels, and of total Volvo Group profits of Skr 5.7 billion (\$705.2 million) cars earned Skr 4.86 billion; the energy division loss of Skr 1.38 billion reduced the final group profit to Skr 4.3 billion.

Volvo Car Corporation achieved a return on capital of nearly 40 per cent and it ended 1983 sitting on a cash mountain of Skr 5 billion when many other European producers ended up in the red.

Of course, 1983 was an exceptional year when nearly everything went right for Volvo Car. In particular the devaluation of the Swedish currency was well-timed for the company to reap huge rewards since it was the major European car exporter to

the U.S.

On sale were its new 760 models, which took it into the "prestige" part of the car market, and refined and improved versions of the 240, thanks to decisions which date back to those crisis days of the mid-1970s.

Volvo Car at that time was not content simply to opt for immediate survival. It wanted to embark on a programme to achieve sustained profitability.

"While we were fighting the alligators we were also attempting to dry up the swamp," says Mr. Dan Werbin, executive vice-president, product planning.

The strategy devised in the mid-1970s to take Volvo Car profitably into the 1980s started with a drive to put quality back into the cars. Quality had taken a big dip in the 1970s in the wake of industrial disputes which plagued the European industry as a whole.

Volvo brought competitors' models into the factories and showed employees just what they had to match if the Swedish group were to survive.

A quality bonus system was introduced, awarding hard cash for improved quality. At the Torshälla plant near Gothenburg, for example, shopfloor workers can add nearly Skr 1 an hour to the standard rate of between Skr 45 and Skr 55 an hour if they achieve quality targets.

This went hand-in-hand with a startling improvement in productivity. Volvo Car's objective was to beat its competitors' productivity gains by 2 per cent each year. Since 1975 Volvo Car reckons productivity has bounded ahead by between 6 and 7 per cent annually, in all probability meeting that objective.

As demand for cars in the West has remained relatively depressed

until recently, this productivity push involved job losses. Volvo Car had 32,450 employees in 1979 and the total was down to 25,400 by 1981 before recovering to 28,700 at the end of last year.

Not only the shopfloor was affected. Whole layers were taken out of the administration departments where the number employed dropped by 20 per cent.

Volvo once had over 1,000 suppliers; it now has 800 with more still to go — the company believes it can get down to 600 in three years' time. "We want suppliers big enough to supply us with up-to-date technology," maintains Mr. Roger Holback, Volvo Car president. This rationalisation and streamlining enabled Volvo Car to cut the capital used in the business by Skr 800 million.

The company — like Saab in its relationship with Italy's Lancia — entered into an industrial co-operation agreement with Renault of France so that the two should share the cost of developing and producing some components.

Renault has been helping with small car components and, through its jointly owned Renix company, with electronics. Volvo contributed big-car technology.

Renault centred the arrangement by taking a 15 per cent shareholding in Volvo Car Corporation but recently this was reduced to 9 per cent. (This places the parent, A.B. Volvo, in a more favourable tax position in Sweden).

Volvo buys about 70 per cent by value of its car components from suppliers outside Sweden, since there is no well developed domestic components industry. This not only enables it to chase the best-possible technology but also to benefit from the suppliers' economies of scale.

Even so, capital expenditure

was boosted from 4 to 5 per cent of turnover, the average in the early 1970s, to about 10 per cent a year.

And, recognising that in the car business the product is the key to success — there is no point in making a car efficiently if nobody wants to buy it, whatever the price — Volvo recruited engineers and design staff while cutting back elsewhere. In-house design staff was boosted from 76 to 620, though Volvo regularly uses outside consultants.

As a result, Volvo now has three car model "families" instead of one and has expanded into the sporty part of the market as well as pushing into the prestige area.

The third model family — apart from the 240 and the 760/740 ranges — is supplied by Volvo B.V. of the Netherlands, the former Daf car company in which Volvo once had a controlling interest.

In 1981 the Dutch government injected more money into the loss-making company and boosted its shareholding from 45 to 70 per cent.

Volvo recently has invested more money in its Italian and West German businesses and has this year taken over the import of its cars in Belgium.

It has an assembly plant at Ghent in Belgium and Mr. Holback says that Belgium should in future be developed as another "domestic" market for Volvo.

But the company will not push too hard for further gains in the U.S., where its sales jumped from 72,375 in 1982 to 88,857 last year. "We still want to spread the risks," Mr. Holback explains.

Volvo's total sales last year were 365,100 (up from 317,800). Some 32 per cent of the sales were made in Scandinavia, 30 per cent in Western Europe, 24 per cent in North America, and the rem-

## Argentines protest against IMF pressure

**BUENOS AIRES (R)** — Ninety thousand demonstrators paraded through Buenos Aires Friday night to protest against International Monetary Fund (IMF) pressure on Argentina to adopt economic austerity measures. Organisers said the demonstration, arranged by the youth sections of the major political parties, was the biggest since President Raul Alfonsín took office last December. Similar protests were held in other Argentine cities, they added. In the capital, youths carrying banners with anti-IMF slogans marched through the streets to the beat of drums. Mr. Ruben Rabanal, a congressman for Mr. Alfonsín's radical party said: "This is the support for Argentina in its negotiations with the IMF." Argentina has been resisting IMF pressure to adopt austerity measures in return for the refinancing of its \$44 billion foreign debt.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The early morning is good for doing whatever can add to your ability to get along better in the world of action. The evening finds your mind and reason in conflict. Remain objective.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You have to be practical today, and get right answers to financial enigmas. Be more concerned with the welfare of kin.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You have fine ideas for progress in the morning, but later some personal problem has to be handled wisely.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Concentrate in the morning on how best to gain your personal goals. After lunch get rid of worries that are bothering you.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** A good morning to gain your most personal goals even though later there may be delays, but take this in your stride.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** An outside affair can prove very pleasant in the morning, but after lunch, it is best to avoid the public and keep out of trouble.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Studying your favorite philosophy in the morning can be beneficial to you, but later out-of-towners could prove troublesome.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Do something thoughtful for your mate early since later you need moral support for any issues that may arise.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Come to a fine agreement with allies in the morning, since later they will not be around. Get into something cheerful.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Get at those duties ahead of you since later they will be difficult to handle. Then take any health treatments you need.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Early do what you like since later there may be some stumbling blocks in the path of your planned activities.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Everything seems fine at home in the morning, but after lunch, problems come up that need your immediate attention.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** After you receive a pleasant communication, do some serious contemplating. Drive most carefully. Retire fairly early tonight.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be practical-minded and it would be well to send to a fine business college for best results throughout the lifetime. Teach to expend the horizons since a limited viewpoint will spoil the fine promise in this chart.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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## THE Daily Crossword by Evelyn Benshoof

ACROSS	24 On — street	47 Quantity of paper	22 Harass
1 Golden — (Drake's ship)	25 Lost color	49 Throughout the ages	25 Youthful attendant
5 Brazilian dance	31 Substitute for gelatin	55 Gossip	26 Supernatural
10 Lowland	32 In short supply	56 Position	27 Dilatory
14 Frankfurt's river	34 Commercial	57 Miserly	28 Wire
15 Farewell	37 Prevails against	58 Casual	29 Mountain comb. form
16 Vent	40 Netherlands city	61 Victim of Pizarro	30 Deeds
17 Food shop for one	41 Greetings	62 Unwanted plant	31 Small room
18 March	42 — monster	63 Questioned	32 Gobi-like
19 America	43 Move obliquely	64 Yemen seaport	33 Distribute
20 To an ultimate advantage	44 Classical manuscript	DOWN	34 Tunisian port
23 Slim	45 Soon	1 Bricklayer's gear	35 Abstract entity
		2 Thought	36 Excessive self-occupation
		3 Dickens' heroine	43 Classified
		4 Oilmen	44 Rake
		5 Polynesian islands	45 Burning
		6 Bedizen	46 Scandinavia
		7 Herb	47 Scope
		8 The two	48 Ceased
		9 Tennis ace	50 Gr. mountain
		10 Better	51 Elevator man
		11 Improperly	52 Humid
		12 Covered with downy particles	53 Furnish
		13 Dijon season	54 Tattling
		21 Sustained	55 Moisture
			56 Tried for election

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SALAD	HAIR	SHAM
BEANS	ALAN	ADINE
FLAVY	TRAIT	LANA
TOP	TRAIT	OBEDIENT
ACTIVATION	BRAS	ERIS
COURT	CRUST	NEE
MURAL	BITO	DIRESIE
ETHNIC	ICAME	NOISED
ESIE	QUOUS	WHITISTS
GANES	JOEL	
BROWSE	CARD	MAE
LAVA	SANDS	STILL
EVER	ERIE	GRITTS
WEIRE	SITIS	XIENTIA

## THE BETTER HALF By Harris

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HARRIS

"A 'Get Well' card from the Schwartz's and an 'I Told You So' card from the Ajax Roofing Company!"

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## India, Pakistan clash in Kashmir, report says

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Indian paratroopers drove off a Pakistani military expedition during a recent battle in the disputed state of Kashmir which claimed heavy casualties, an Indian newspaper reported Sunday.

The report in the Tribune newspaper by Kuldip Nayar, one of India's most respected and authoritative journalists, said the fighting took place near the Karakoram Highway, a road built with Chinese help to link China and Pakistan.

An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman had no comment on the report.

Mr. Nayar, reporting from Srinagar, capital of the north Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, said

Pakistani troops had occupied part of a strategic glacier in the state's Nubra Valley.

The former Himalayan princely state of Kashmir is split into an Indian sector known as Jammu and Kashmir, and a Pakistani part called Azad Kashmir. Both nations claim the entire area.

Indian and Pakistani troops along the line of control separating the sectors frequently exchange fire.

Mr. Nayar said Pakistani troops

wanted to seize the glacier to "straighten" the Karakoram Highway which is forced to make a wide detour because of Indian control of the area.

Indian paratroopers were flown in a few weeks ago to drive off the Pakistani troops.

"The operation was completed neatly and swiftly. However it is believed both sides suffered heavy casualties," Mr. Nayar said.

He said earlier this month Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the city of Leh, a major army post, for an on-the-spot assessment.

Mr. Nayar said that since the action the two sides had intermittently exchanged fire at altitudes of up to 7,000 metres in the Himalayas.

## Vietnamese troops return home

**KHO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam (AP)** — Bright-coloured banners and thousands of people waving flags lined rain-soaked boulevards Sunday as this major southern Vietnamese city welcomed home some of the 3,000 Vietnamese soldiers just back from fighting in neighbouring Kampuchea.

A sudden downpour fell on some 300 soldiers and officers driven in from a military base on the city's outskirts to be feted with speeches and songs at the Independence Palace.

Thousands of people including "young pioneers" with red kerchiefs cheered the returning troops on streets clogged with stopped bicycles and pedicabs.

The troops, who returned from Phnom Penh with foreign journalists on Saturday, passed large red banners that greeted them as "volunteer soldiers who have fulfilled their duties across the border."

"Army volunteers" is the official Vietnamese description of the estimated 150,000 to 170,000 soldiers maintained in Kampuchea since Vietnam invaded the country in late 1978.

## Blast injures 2 in Paris

**PARIS (R)** — Two people were slightly hurt Saturday when a bomb exploded at an Armenian students' hall of residence in Paris, police said.

A police spokesman said the device had been placed at the entrance to the hall, part of a university campus complex in southern Paris. Windows were blown out by the blast.

Police said it was too early to suggest who might have been responsible.

A wave of bomb attacks against Armenians in a Paris suburb last month.

Armenian nationalist organisations have killed about 40 people around the world in attacks on Turkish diplomats because of what they say was genocide carried out against Armenians by Ottoman Turkey early this century. Turkey has denied the charge.

## French president pays tribute to Soviet war dead in Volgograd

**VOLGOGRAD, USSR (AP)** — French President Francois Mitterrand paid tribute Saturday to Soviet war dead as he ended a visit in which he discussed disarmament.

Later, the French president left for home after a dinner hosted by the Volgograd Communist Party's Executive Committee. He did not make any comment on his arrival in Paris on Saturday night.

Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, praised the Soviet Union during a wreath-laying ceremony in the Volgograd city that was named Stalingrad at the time of the World War II battle between the Red Army and German invaders.

"After the first Nazi defeat in North Africa, all depended on Stalingrad," Mr. Mitterrand said of the city, which was renamed in 1961 after Nikita Khrushchev, then Soviet leader, denounced Josef Stalin's dictatorship.

Mr. Mitterrand flew to Volgograd from Moscow after Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and other officials gave him a formal send-off in the Kremlin in the morning.

Mr. Mitterrand said the 200-day siege of Stalingrad that razed

the city and ended with a Red Army victory in February 1943 made it possible for the allies to organise their June 1944 offensive from the West.

He recalled that 47,000 Soviets and 15,000 Germans were killed at Stalingrad.

Mr. Mitterrand oversaw elaborate ceremonies in France on June 6 to commemorate the D-Day landings on Normandy beaches in 1944. The Soviet Union said those ceremonies exaggerated the importance of the Western offensive in defeating Hitler's Germany, contending that the war's turning point came on the Eastern Front.

"It would be a useless quarrel to try to decide who determined the final victory — Eastern Allies or Western Allies," Mr. Mitterrand said.

During his talks in Moscow, Mr. Mitterrand said France would continue to improve its nuclear forces but stressed the arms were a deterrent and independent of the NATO command structure. France is a member of NATO but not part of the alliance's military command.

He said it was "incomprehensible" that the Soviets had started deploying SS-20 medium-range rockets in Europe in the 1970s and defended NATO deployment of U.S.-built Pershing 2 and cruise missiles as necessary to counter the Soviet arsenal.

Mr. Chernenko responded that the Soviets "do not put an equation sign between France and the countries which are deploying American missiles on their territory."

"But governments which, though not accepting American missiles in their countries, actively support the plans for their deployment, also bear their share of responsibility," the Soviet president said in a banquet speech.

Mr. Mitterrand brought up human rights in private talks, according to French officials, and disregarded normal protocol by doing so in his banquet speech Thursday night, reminding the Soviets of the "contractual" commitment to observe such rights under the 1975 Helsinki accord.

"The liberties that were guaranteed seem to have been put in doubt as well as the principles freely accepted (in Helsinki)," he said in the speech.

## Guerrillas attack 2 towns in Peru

**AYACUCHO, Peru (AP)** — Maoist guerrillas, some dressed in school uniforms, attacked two towns in south central Peru on Friday killing four policemen and one peasant, police said Saturday.

Police said one guerrilla was killed in the separate assaults.

The guerrilla action appeared to be the start of a new offensive by the insurgents, police here said, and came two days after President Fernando Belaunde Terry offered to lift military control over the guerrilla zone if there was no bloodshed in the next 30 days.

The attacks raised to more than 3,000 the number killed in four years of insurgency war.

Interior Minister Luis Perovich told reporters in Lima that government figures showed 2,997 people slain through Thursday.

He listed 158 police and government officials as victims and said guerrillas suffered 60 per cent of the rest of the casualties. The other victims were civilians, he said.

Police said an estimated 100 guerrillas hit a police post in the village of Tocache, 595 kilometres northeast of Lima, on the edge of the jungle at sunset Friday, killing three civil guards with dynamite and submachine gun fire.

Police said the guerrillas also stole uniforms and ammunition from the police post and dynamited a bank, city hall and several businesses, injuring a dozen people.

In Luricocha, 48 kilometres from the state capital of Ayacucho, a guerrilla group in school uniforms led by a woman attacked

at 7 p.m. (2400 GMT) Friday, killing one policeman. One peasant and one guerrilla were killed as police fired back, police said.

The guerrillas set off 15 bombs Friday night in Ayacucho, causing some damage, but no casualties, police said. A 15-year-old was captured, police said.

The automobile of the local Human Rights Commission and head of the Bar Association, Mario Cavalcanti, was bombed and destroyed in Ayacucho, police said.

In Ica, outside the insurgency zone, the guerrillas blasted a power pylon, cutting off electricity to the city of 150,000, police said.

Mr. Belaunde ordered troops into Ayacucho on Dec. 19, 1982, and declared the area under military control.

## Angolan rebel leader held talks with U.S. aide in South Africa, press says

**LISBON (R)** — Angolan Rebel Leader Jonas Savimbi has held secret talks in South Africa with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker and South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, according to Portuguese press reports Sunday.

Both the Portuguese News Agency Noticias de Portugal, quoting African sources, and Diario de Noticias, quoting informed sources, carried reports of the separate meetings.

The reports said Mr. Savimbi, leader of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), left Angola for the first time in several years for the meeting with Mr. Botha at the beginning of May.

It was after these talks that Pretoria abandoned the idea of a non-aggression pact with Angola similar to that signed with Mozambique, the reports said.

The meeting between Mr. Savimbi and Mr. Crocker took place in South Africa on May 29, following talks between Mr. Crocker and Mr. Botha a few days earlier.

Mr. Crocker is a leading figure in Western attempts to reach an independence settlement in Namibia (South West Africa), bordering Angola.

His meeting with Mr. Savimbi,

according to the Portuguese press reports, was in line with the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" in southern Africa, and was kept secret because Washington does not recognise UNITA.

But in a recent interview Mr. Crocker acknowledged UNITA as an Angolan nationalist movement which was "obviously important."

Mr. Savimbi's guerrillas have been waging a civil war against the Marxist government in Luanda since Angolan independence from Portugal in 1975. They claim to control the south-eastern third of Angola and to operate in most other areas.

After their three-hour meeting, Mr. Mondale acknowledged the differences, but told reporters: "I'm not looking for a homogenised ticket."

He added: "there's a lot of common ground in the field of civil rights, social security and the field of agriculture."

Ms. Feinstein, after a two-hour talk with Mr. Mondale, praised him for considering a woman as a vice-presidential candidate.

"Do I want to run for the vice presidency? No," she said. "Do I last after it? No. If there were a question asked where I felt I could make a difference, then maybe the times would make the decision rather than the individual."

Ms. Feinstein said "something of a phenomenon" was happening among American voters. They were changing their views "to the point where it is no longer incomprehensible to think of a woman as a chief executive."

## Kennedy expected to support Mondale

**NORTH OAKS, Minnesota (R)** — Senator Edward Kennedy, once a harsh critic of leading Democratic presidential contender Walter Mondale, is expected to throw his support behind the former vice-president Monday.

Mr. Mondale is interviewing top Democrats as part of a highly publicised search for a vice-presidential candidate. Aides said the Massachusetts senator would call at his home in the exclusive suburb of North Oaks.

The aides declined to say why the brother of the late President Kennedy was visiting Mr. Mondale. But Democratic Party sources said his expected endorsement would help snuff out the flickering hopes of Mondale's chief rival, Colorado Senator Gary Hart, of winning the Democratic nomination in San Francisco next month.

Aides ruled out any possibility

that Sen. Kennedy, a leader of the Democrats' liberal wing and a candidate for the party's presidential nomination four years ago, was considering becoming Mr. Mondale's running-mate.

Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Mondale were embroiled in a bitter political battle in the 1980 campaign when the Minnesotaan, then Jimmy Carter's vice-president, was seeking re-election.

Word that the two political rivals were building bridges filtered out Saturday as Mr. Mondale had talks with San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein and Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen, widely mentioned as possible running mates for the November White House race.

Sen. Bentsen's positions supporting the MX-missile, the B-1 bomber and a freeze on nuclear weapons are the opposite of Mr. Mondale's.

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## Hong Kong team reflects colony's anxiety

**PEKING (R)** — Three prominent Hong Kong figures said Sunday they had accurately reflected the wishes and anxieties of the colony's 5.3 million people about the future during talks with Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping.

But they declined to comment on media reports they had been publicly snubbed and humiliated by Mr. Deng during a 90 minute meeting Saturday in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

The three said they would not give their reaction to the meeting, which they described as "serious, frank and businesslike," until they returned to Hong Kong Monday.

Sir Sze-Yuen Chung, Lydia Dunn and Dr. Q.W. Lee are among three of the so-called unofficial members of the Hong Kong Executive Council appointed by the British governor.

They arrived in Peking on Thursday to discuss the future of Hong Kong, due to revert to China in 1997. But Mr. Deng told them they could only present their views as private citizens.

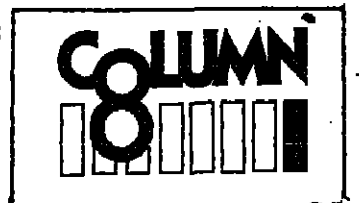
He said the future of Hong Kong had been decided already and would not be changed. He said the Sino-British solution for the territory would not be influenced by what he called "any external interference."

Reports of the meeting dominated the Hong Kong media Sunday, with headlines proclaiming that the three had been humiliated and lashed by Mr. Deng for trying to speak for the colony's people.

Sir Sze-Yuen Sunday tried to play down what one Hong Kong reporter described as a frosty reception by Mr. Deng. He said some of the Chinese leader's remarks were taken out of context and had not been translated correctly.

Ms. Dunn gave what she said was the correct English translation of a key passage in which Mr. Deng appeared to rebuke the delegation for seeking to represent Hong Kong people.

She quoted Mr. Deng as saying: "The Chinese government has decided the direction, position and policy on Hong Kong's future and they are firm and unchangeable. They are in the interests of the five million residents of Hong Kong irrespective of whether people understand them."



## E. Germany expects test-tube babies

**EAST BERLIN (R)** — Test-tube babies, the first in a Communist country, are expected to be born in East Germany later this year, the official ADN News Agency reported. The report said three women, who had previously undergone treatment at the East Berlin University clinic for years, had responded to the test-tube fertilisation and were expecting their babies in October and November.

## Second man charged for Harrods bomb

**LONDON (R)** — Police investigating an Irish guerrillas bomb blast which killed six people outside Harrods Department Store in London last Christmas charged a second man Saturday with plotting bomb attacks. Irishman Natallino Christopher Francis Vella, 30, faced six charges, including five of possessing arms, ammunition and explosives in January this year, a police spokesman said. The sixth charge alleged that between October and January he plotted to cause explosions with Paul Kavanagh, another Irishman awaiting trial on bomb charges. The blast outside the famous store on Dec. 17 shocked Britain. The Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, said its men planted the bomb.

## Lennon auction raises \$430,936

**NEW YORK (R)** — Beatle lovers and rock music collectors spent nearly half a million dollars Saturday at an auction of some of the belongings of John Lennon and Yoko Ono. The 128 lots of furniture, musical instruments, jewellery and other personal effects raised \$430,936 for the spirit foundation, a New York-based children's fund set up by the late pop star and his Japanese-born wife. The auction room was jammed with 400 bidders. Many of them sported sun glasses, blue jeans and colourful tee-shirts and a Sotheby's official said: "It's a rather different crowd than we'd get for a showing of impressionists. The highest price paid was for a 1965 Rolls Royce, Wallace Yost, 37, from Pensacola, Florida, got the car with a \$184,250 telephone bid. Lennon's Wurlitzer-style, 1947 jukebox was won by an anonymous bidder for \$20,350. Before the Lennon-Ono sale, 70 lots of rock music memorabilia from private collections were sold for \$162,624. The highest price was \$19,800 for a Lennon guitar. A string from one of Lennon's guitars went for \$700.

## Prince in trouble over mock spanking

**LONDON** — Prince Andrew may be in trouble with his mother Queen Elizabeth after he allowed a waitress to come home after a night out in London. British popular papers said Sunday. The bachelor prince was dining with friends at a restaurant called School Dinners, where waitresses in school uniforms and suspenders stage a spoof recreation of the private atmosphere of Britain's private schools. When he broke a house rule, the papers reported, the prince was ordered to bend over and receive "six of the best" on the royal behind as punishment. But the queen was apparently not amused. "Saucy night lands prince in the soup," was the Sunday Mirror headline. The news of the world reported: "The queen has made it clear to friends that while she is very fond of her second son she wishes he would grow up."

## Bangladesh to promote breast feeding

**DHAKA (R)** — The Bangladesh government has passed a law aimed at reducing the use of powdered baby food and promoting breast feeding. An official announcement said that every baby food container should carry the message: "nothing is substitute for, or equivalent, or superior to breast milk." The containers should also carry clear instructions about composition, and use of the baby food. The announcement said, adding that offenders could be sent to jail for up to two years. The government move follows campaign by doctors and health workers against what they described as a menacing growth in the use of imported powdered milk.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1** — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ Q6 ♠ AQ96 ♠ K105 ♠ AJ87  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
A. — You have a very good hand and game or better is a near certainty. But which game? Since partner might have only three hearts for his raise, three no trump or five clubs might be a superior contract. The best way to explore the possibilities is to bid three clubs. After you have found a major-suit fit, a return to partner's minor by you is an unconditional force. Partner's next bid will give you a better picture of his hand.
- Q.2** — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ AJ93 ♠ AK1092 ♠ K85 ♠ 3  
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?  
A. — There would be no problem if your minor-suit holdings were reversed — the takeout double would be a clearcut action. On this distribution, it is close between a takeout double and an overcall of one heart. We favor the double. Should partner respond two clubs, you are just about good enough to bid two hearts. The overall risks losing a spade fit.
- Q.3** — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ A105 ♠ AKJ63 ♠ Q5 ♠ A83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass Pass 2 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?  
A. — Obviously, you have the best hand at the table, but what would you like to do? Remember, partner did not have enough to act over your opening bid. If you take any action now, you run the risk of an expensive penalty double should West have a heart
- stack. Pass, and hope the opponents get into trouble.
- Q.4** — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ J109765 ♠ A98 ♠ K10 ♠ A7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?  
A. — Although your hand might not be impressive in terms of high-card points, your cards are all prime controls and the auction has developed favorably. We like a jump to six spades, but we don't mind if you choose some other route, as long as you have no intention of stopping short of slam.
- Q.5** — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ AQJ6 ♠ 7 ♠ K93 ♠ AK1065  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?  
A. — Despite your plethora of high cards, you have no idea where you want to play the hand. Therefore, this hand does not call for a jump shift. For all you know, game might be out of reach because of a misfit. Bid one spade. Unless partner can take some action over a non-forcing rebid, you are unlikely to miss game.
- Q.6** — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 7 ♠ 953 ♠ J5 ♠ AKQ10652  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
3 ♠ 3 ♠ Dble Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A. — Partner has heard your opening bid and said that, despite the fact that you have promised no defensive values, he expects to defeat three spades. Actually, you have a very good hand for him. Pass happily — you can expect a fair profit.

## Japanese protest against U.S. cruise missile plan

**TOKYO (R)** — Thousands of Japanese demonstrated in Tokyo against United States plans to equip its Pacific Fleet with Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Police said about 11,000 people took part in marches sponsored by the opposition Socialist Party and

the country's biggest labour group, the General Council of Trade Unions. Organisers put the number of marchers at nearer 25,000.

The demonstrators also demanded that the government strictly observe its policy of not allowing nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.

## D'Aubuisson travels to U.S.

**SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)** — Right-wing politician Roberto D'Aubuisson has travelled to the United States and will meet with several U.S. senators this week, sources in his Republican Nationalist Alliance said Saturday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. D'Aubuisson left Friday for Houston aboard a private plane. They did not say what he planned to do in Houston.

They said he was accompanied by five other Republican Nationalist Alliance leaders and planned to meet in Washington with special Ambassador Gen. Vernon Walters and Republican Senator Jesse Helms. He is expected to arrive in Washington on Wednesday, they said. The sources gave no further details.

Mr. D'Aubuisson lost a bid for the presidency to Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte in the

May 6 runoff election.

The New York Times on Saturday quoted a U.S. administration official in Washington and two sources in El Salvador as saying U.S. intelligence agents had uncovered a plot by a group of members of Mr. D'Aubuisson's party to kill U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering. The sources said Mr. D'Aubuisson allegedly was involved in the plan.

They said the administration sent Gen. Walters to El Salvador in May to tell Mr. D'Aubuisson there would be "serious consequences" if the plan were carried out, according to the Times.

Mr. D'Aubuisson told a May 18 news conference that an aide to Sen. Helms told him the senator had learned from President Ronald Reagan of a plot to kill Mr. Pickering and that there was talk in Washington that Mr. D'Aubuisson would be blamed for it.

## Convicted Salvadorean guardsmen appeal sentence

**SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)** — Defence lawyers for four of the five former national guardsmen convicted of the murders of four American churchwomen appealed their sentences on Saturday, court sources said.

Each of the five was sentenced to 30 years in prison for the Dec. 2, 1980, slayings.

Lawyers Leonardo Lopez Ventura and Rolando Hernandez Zuniga appealed "because they did not agree with the sentence," said the sources in the first penal court in Zacatecoluca, 55 kilometres southeast of San Salvador. The sources asked not to be identified for security reasons.

Mr. Lopez Ventura, who defended three of the guardsmen, argued in his appeal that "it is illogical that each one of the accused

should answer as the direct author of the homicides," one of the sources said.

Three of the victims had one bullet wound each and the fourth had two wounds, making it "materially impossible" that each one of the men had taken part in each of the murders, the source said.

Mr. Lopez Ventura argued, Mr. Anibal Jimenez, court secretary, said Judge Bernardo Rauda Murcia, who sentenced the men, would study the appeals.

Maryknoll Nunziata Ford, 40, and Maura Clarke, 49, Ursuline Nun Dorothy Kazei, 41, and Layworker Jean Donovan, 27, were abducted and slain as they drove from the San Salvador Airport to the city. Their bodies were found in a shallow grave two days later.